

Canada Has No Reserve Troops

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON
SEE PAGE EIGHT



WHILE LONDON SUFFERS THE SEVEREST RAIDS SINCE SEPTEMBER THESE EVACUEES ARE SAFE AT THE HOME OF MONTAGU NORMAN, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

IF THE "rumor" put forth on Monday morning by a New York Times correspondent, "that Canada was seeking transfer of American troops to Canada to replace Canadian troops being sent to Britain and Empire defence points," was intended as kite-flying to test the attitude of the Canadian people towards any such proposal, the result should have been sufficient to cause the abandonment of the idea. Such an arrangement could be justified in the eyes of the Canadian people only after a prolonged period of extremely active belligerency by Canada and non-belligerency on the part of the United States; and since the belligerency which Canada is carrying on, in Britain and other parts of the world, is actually in defence of the United States as much as in defence of ourselves and the rest of the Empire, Canada would by that time have a very definite grievance against the United States as a result of having been compelled to denude herself of her own protection for the sake of the common cause and thus to make herself dependent upon her stronger North American ally.

The theory presumably would be that Canadian send troops to Britain because Canada is at war with Germany, that the United States cannot send troops to Britain because she is not at war with Germany, but that she can send troops to Canada to replace Canadian troops sent to Britain without getting into war with Germany, or at least without making the American people feel that they were provoking war. A degree of solicitude for the feelings of the American people is eminently proper, but some solicitude is also due to the feelings of the Canadian people; and they have certainly shown no enthusiasm for turning over the defence of their country to American troops, even with the praiseworthy object of releasing more Canadian troops to fight in Europe.

Our Gains In Greece

ENEMY propaganda is hard at work to picture our campaign in Greece as a failure as ignominious as Norway, if it escapes ending up as "another Dunkirk." Those who are tempted to accept this view might well stop to ask themselves why we went into Greece and what we expected to achieve there. Did we really think that our little force of a hundred thousand or so was going to defeat the mighty German Army in open battle, round

THE FRONT PAGE

it up and cart it off to India like Graziani's Italians?

Wavell or Wilson may have counted on the rugged terrain of Northern Greece proving a greater limitation on German operations than it has done, and thought that there was a reasonable chance of holding the southern part of the country, but certainly military considerations alone did not govern our decision to go into Greece. Political and moral considerations and the higher strategy of the war dictated the move. What a cry would have gone up in Britain, the United States and elsewhere had we failed to go to the aid of valiant little Greece, whose defeat of the Italians had already been of such service to us, and who, General Metaxas declared in January, intended to resist the Germans too if they came!

While loss of our foothold in Greece will somewhat cramp our position in the Eastern Mediterranean, the infinitely more serious threat to our main base in Egypt has been averted and contained, and bold action in Iraq has restored control of her oil.

It is possible that with Metaxas' strong hand removed Greece might have yielded to Ger-

man pressure had we not supported her. The Yugoslav revolt might not then have taken place, Turkey might have thought it wisest to come to terms with Germany, and Hitler would not only have taken over the entire resources of the Balkans intact but have penetrated far around Russia's flank and opened up the road to both Caucasian and Mesopotamian oil. Instead we have forced him to fight for the Balkans. Valuable supplies have been destroyed. Lines of transportation to the Reich have been disrupted. And in place of unwilling members of his "New Order" Hitler has gained more sullen conquered populations to garrison; while the casualties he has incurred won't help him any at home.

Even on the purely military side there are plus entries as well as minus. We have had another "go" at the Germans, gained more experience with their methods, tested out our new equipment against theirs, and our trained and hardened veterans of the Libyan campaign against their veterans of Poland, Norway and Flanders. The result has been by no means derogatory to British troops, arms or leadership. The fact that the Germans have never,

up to the time of writing, succeeded in breaking our line, is in itself of great significance, and indicates that our tacticians have developed new and more effective defences in depth against the German break-through technique. If we can extricate a half or two-thirds of our small force from Greece, we may consider the venture, on the long view, to have been justified and by no means without profit to us.

The Cardinal's Visit

LUNCHEON club audiences in Canada are not much accustomed to being asked to remember the power of prayer in connection with the affairs of this world, and we feel confident that no harm was done to the Protestant portion of the Canadian and Empire Clubs of Toronto when Cardinal Villeneuve last week devoted about one-quarter of his address to that subject. His hearers can hardly have failed to notice also that he established a very close connection between prayer and sacrifice, between the spiritual energy of the petition and the practical energy of some good work undertaken in the same spirit and for the same cause. The relaxed religious thinking of our time has tended too much to isolate prayer as if it were a wholly independent activity. It is actually quite inseparable from the other activities of the human being which proceed from the same motive. It reinforces these activities as they reinforce it. The people who merely pray for the defeat of Germany are not actually praying; it is only those who are also fighting, according to the powers that are in them, for the defeat of Germany whose prayers achieve anything.

Nor did Cardinal Villeneuve do any harm to the Protestant portion of his audience by reminding them of the immense importance of religion in education. The tendency, as His Eminence put it, to "regard religion as a private luxury" is much too widespread on this continent. The best Protestant thinking is so entirely at one with the Cardinal's on this point that he had no difficulty in finding support for his views in the language of a great British statesman and educationist, the present Ambassador to Washington. Character can be trained both with and without religion. The results of training it entirely without religion are plain for all the world to see in Russia and Germany. The results of training it with too little regard to religion can be seen

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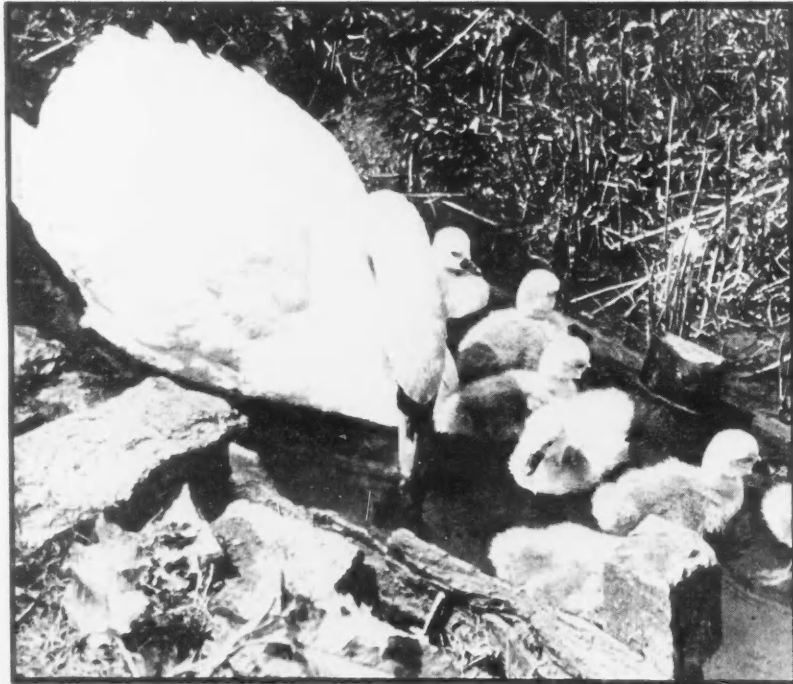
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Swans make a careful adjustment of their eggs before hatching.



Spring manoeuvres. An early lesson in the selection of nourishment.



Bedtime. The cygnets nestle under the proud mother swan's wings.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Whelps of the Lion Answer Him

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE poem requested by "Constant Reader" appeared in *The Spectator* (London) of May 21, 1898, under the title of "Quid Leone Fortius?" (What is stronger than the lion?) and over the signature of R. J. Alexander. In the Questions and Answers department of the *New York Times* the poem was later reprinted with slight alterations and the signature was given as R. Jocelyn Alexander. I have had an opportunity to consult the original issue of *The Spectator*, and I give herewith the text as it then appeared, on page 727. Your inquirer may also be interested in "The Answer" by Thomas Nelson Page which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on July 31, 1898, and which I also append.

QUID LEONE FORTIUS?

The night is full of darkness and doubt,
The stars are dim and the Hunters out;
The waves begin to wrestle and moan;
The Lion stands by his shore alone
And sends, to the bounds of Earth and Sea,
First low notes of the thunder to be,
Then East and West, through the vastness grim,
The whelps of the Lion answer him.

THE ANSWER

The old lion stands in his lonely lair,
The noise of the hunting has broken his rest.
He scowls to the eastward, tiger and bear
Are harrying his jungle. He turns to the west
And sends through the murk and mist of the night
A thunder that rumbles and rolls down the trail.
And tiger and bear, the quarry in sight,
Crouch low in the covert, and cower and quail.
For, deep through the night gloom like surf on a shore
Peals thunder in answer, resounding with ire.
The hunters turn stricken, they know the dread roar;
The whelp of the lion is joining his sire.

The changes in the *Harper's Weekly* version are slight but interesting. The capital letters are reduced, and "are" is inserted after "hunters", and "The" before "First low notes".

Toronto, Ont.

GORDON POOK.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF YOUR "Constant Reader" will go to Kingston and look up the files of the old *Daily News*, subsequently the *Standard*, somewhere between the late part of 1899 or into 1900, he will most certainly find the verses in, I think, their entirety and possibly, along with that, their authorship. If I could find an ancient scrap book even I might be able to throw a clearer light on the matter. But all I can say is that some of the verse stuck in my mind and when the Great War broke I used that scrap on the Woman's Page of the *Globe*. I remember M. O. Hammond coming back from his holidays mine ended on August 3 and telling me that he had looked anxiously to see if I had used some patriotic poem on the declaration of war and found, to his great relief, the verses referred to.

On the outbreak of the present war I again used a line or so and found those lines quoted freely without acknowledgment either to paper or columnist, of course! all over the country. I wrote it correctly "The whelps of the lion", but some editorial or typesetter's hand changed the whelps to cubs, I think it was. However, the reader could get the idea and a glorious one it is "The Lion stands by his shore alone and

far and wide through the darkness grim, the whelps of the Lion answer him."

One of our jolly young sculptresses had a very good representation of the idea years ago at the Canadian National Exhibition, near the Dufferin Gate.

Jackson's Point, Ont. MARY WHITE.

Motorways Not Highways

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU said it, Mr. Editor. Motorways, not highways. Call them that, and leave the cyclists' beloved King and the cyclists' beautiful and gracious Queen out of it. Don't say the King's Highway and the Queen Elizabeth Way call 'em "motor speedways", "McQuesten's Boulevards" (or preferably "Bully-wards"). Call them anything you like, and be sure that the motorist pays every last cent of the cost of these "Bully-wards" and that no farthing of the taxes of the cycling-non-motoring taxpayer goes towards them.

But quite apart from this crime against nomenclature by the crowning of "Their Majesties" as "King and Queen of the motorists" (cyclist beware), we take exception to the statement "There are kinds of traffic in these days in which the bicycle is out of place." It is not a question of bicycles (invented 100 years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland, by one McMillan) or of motor cars (invented a couple of years, or more, ago by Henry Ford) it is a question of people, taxpayers. "The poor who have their faces ground", the little boys and little girls and the youth of today, for whom we are all working and praying to save "Democracy". Shall any minister of the crown, or indeed any government, dare say by what means a citizen shall travel about? Whether in bare feet, "sneakers" or leather shoes, whether children shall play in the streets on tricycles, express carts, roller skates or two-wheelers? Whether the youth or adult must only travel by bicycle, motor-car, airplane, glider or balloon? Except, of course, to be prohibited when his vehicle is dangerous, which the motor car certainly is and should perhaps be banned from the Cyclists' King's Highway named after the Cyclists' lovely Queen.

Toronto, Ont.

CHALKMARK.

Too Many Doctors

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS much interested in a recent article in your columns on radio programs. For a long time I have wondered why the serial plays given over two Toronto stations have doctors as their principal characters. Members of the medical profession may be all right in their place, but as a steady diet they are a bore, and medical terms sound very foolish over the air.

One play has five imaginary doctors in the cast, and the other day they discussed sickness and death interminably in the most nauseating way. These are not happy times for any of us, and the majority of listeners turn to their radio to try and forget for a time, if possible, their worries and bodily ills.

I enjoy Mr. Chamberlain's column, but do not wholly agree with him on the Quiz programs. Some of them, I think, are quite educational to children.

Toronto, Ont.

DAILEY B. WILSON.

Not Foreigners

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial, "Not Foreigners", on March 29, gives the impression that the Blaine Lake, Sask., *Echo* was attacking the foreign born in Canada. That was not correct. Part of the *Echo's* editorial was as follows:

"It was stated that there are too many foreigners in Blaine Lake, that they should not be allowed to vote, they should be made to fight. A man may be born in Patagonia, or China, or Alaska, or in Saskatchewan, and be a good man, or, shall we say, a fair average man. Those people who assume they are good Canadians, who want to insist on their right to consider themselves good Canadians by sneering at foreigners, would be fair average men, if they would rid themselves of their prejudice. If the 'foreigner' does not measure up to ourselves, let us first so live that we may advise. Let us give him, or not prevent him from enjoying, opportunity."

Mr. O. Zerebko, M.L.A., replied to this editorial, and part of his reply was reprinted in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Mr. Zerebko was born somewhere east from Switzerland, he has lived for many years in Canada, now resides in Blaine Lake, represents Redberry constituency in the provincial Legislature, and anyone who wishes to know how he measures up alongside the other members may refer to the records of the recent session. Mr. Zerebko has proved himself to be a credit to his native land, his adopted country, and to Blaine Lake.

There are many nationalities in Blaine Lake and Blaine Lake is a better than average town.

C. C. STUMPF,
(Editor of the *Echo*)

Blaine Lake, Sask.

Teleki and Churchill

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. WATSON KIRKCONNELL'S tribute to the late Prime Minister of Hungary is a fine and moving one, but it is hard to follow him quite to the length of comparing Count Teleki's self-destruction as a protest against Nazi treachery.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill had worse than Nazi treachery to dismay him when his Belgian and French allies failed him, but the wildest imagination cannot picture Mr. Churchill putting a bullet into his brain and ending it all as Don Kirk.

Surely there was yet left a remnant of Free Hungarians that might have rallied to a spirited leader, and Ecclesiastes tells us: "For to him that is joined to all the living there is hope; for a living dog is better than a dead lion."

GRACE D. MENDREY,

Morrisburg, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

by the discerning in Canada and other parts of North America. We were glad to notice the Cardinal's enthusiastic reference to the book of M. Chéradame, "La Défense de l'Amérique," to which we devoted a great deal of space not long ago. This is a work written in a most broad and tolerant spirit, by a Frenchman who can claim also to be a thorough citizen of the world, and it is most valuable that it should have the endorsement of Canada's highest Catholic authority.

A Conscription Possibility

EVENTS on the continent of Europe during the past two weeks have made it abundantly evident to all Canadians that the conflict in which we are now engaged may be a very long and difficult one, and may require the exertion by Canada not only of all her economic strength but of a large amount of military strength as well. The task before the democracies is nothing less than the re-conquest of the continent of Europe.

One effect of this discovery is a growing belief that a process of selective conscription is the only method by which the energies of the country can be properly allocated as between military and economic effort. Unfortunately the one great obstacle to selective conscription in Canada—the profound objection to it, based on general principles and not on any particular dislike for the present war, of the Province of Quebec—is as yet little if at all diminished.

SECRET TEARS

OUR tears, that we have so successfully hidden

Break forth in our sleep
From the pools in our hearts; the pools that lie
Who knows how deep?
They fall in mist on the parched grey fields
Of our loved, lost dreams;
They water us, in our desert night,
With their secret streams.

The tears that we have so successfully hidden

Break forth again,
In the quiet hours we spend alone,
And how sweet
That healing rain!

Victoria, B.C.

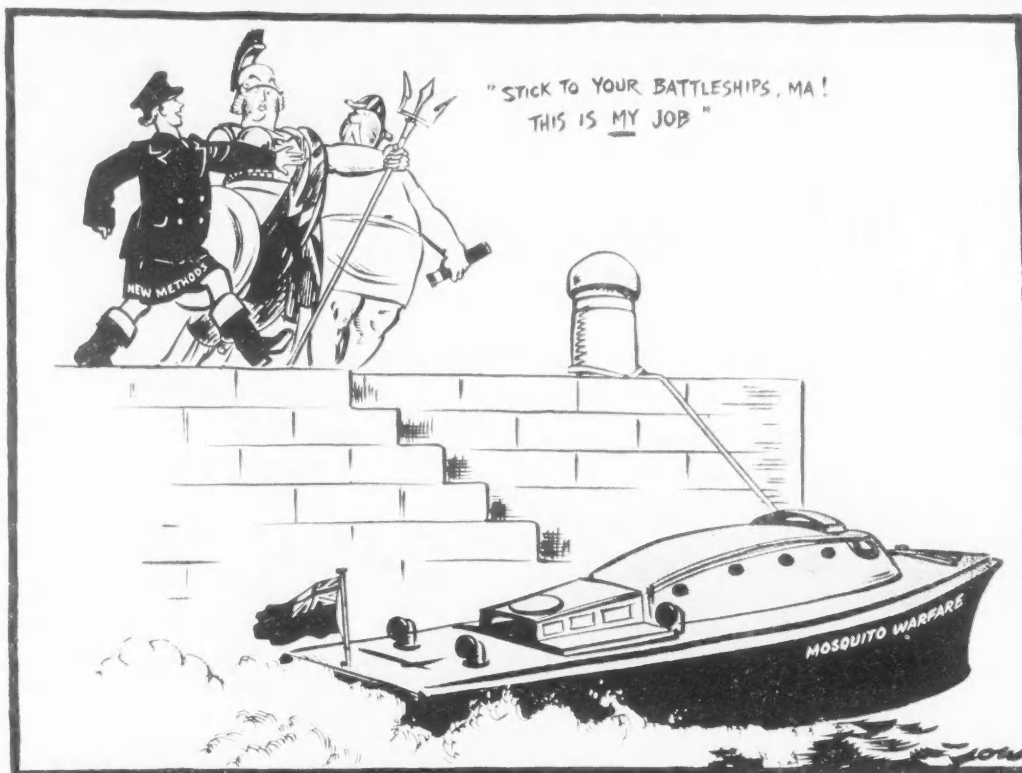
R. H. GRENVILLE.

It has occurred to us to wonder whether the precedent set in the case of Ireland during the Great War might not be employed in the case of Quebec during the present war. There is constitutionally nothing to prevent the enactment of selective conscription to go into effect, as regards persons domiciled in the other eight provinces immediately, and as regards persons domiciled in the province of Quebec, only upon the adoption of ratifying legislation by the provincial legislature.

We are far from maintaining that there would be an immediate rush to ratify. On the other hand we are also far from believing that the legislature would continue throughout the war to maintain the uncompromising objection to conscription which is now almost universally characteristic of French-speaking political opinion. The Province of Quebec is by no means devoid of pride, and as soon as it became evident that the province itself, and no other authority, was wholly and solely responsible for the differentiation between that province and the rest of Canada, and could by its own action put an end to that differentiation at any moment, we believe that there would be a very extensive change in the political atmosphere.

The Best of a Hard Case

UNQUESTIONABLY, if Quebec did not change its attitude, the policy which we are discussing would lead to a profound and deplorable cleavage between that province and the rest of Canada. It is, however, an open question whether that cleavage would be greater than the cleavage which would result



BRITANNIA JUNIOR RULES THE WAVES

from the imposition of conscription upon Quebec without its consent. That policy was practiced in 1917, and we all know what the results were and are. The fundamental objection of Quebec to the conscription of French-Canadians is due to the feeling that it is an obligation which might be imposed upon them for the sake of a war in which they feel much less interest than the rest of their fellow Canadians. It is based upon that general principle and not on the French-Canadian feeling in regard to any particular war. In the case of the present war, French-Canadians are not far short, if at all, of being as profoundly concerned as the rest of Canada; but their feeling about the principle of conscription remains. If the decision for or against the adoption of conscription in Quebec were left to a Quebec authority, that feeling would cease to apply. The element opposed to effective Canadian participation in the war—it is not an important element, and would not in these circumstances be very influential—would seek to make a grievance out of the application of conscription to French-Canadians in other provinces; but we do not think the effort would be very successful, and if Quebec adopted conscription it would of course become impossible.

The practical application of the distinction between Quebec and the rest of Canada should present little difficulty; domicile would be the controlling factor, and exemption on account of Quebec domicile would be granted on exactly the same grounds as the right to vote in a Quebec election, except that the right to transfer domicile would be suspended for the duration of the war.

That the distinction between Quebec and the rest of Canada would be illogical we freely admit. The distinction between Ireland and the rest of what was then the United Kingdom in 1916 was illogical. The whole constitution of Canada recognizes certain special safeguards for the population of Quebec which place them on a different footing from any other element in Canada. The plain truth is that the situation cannot be effectively dealt with without exciting some measure of bad feeling in both parts of Canada, and the whole problem is to deal with it effectively, in whatever way will cause less bad feeling than any other way of dealing with it effectively. The method of not dealing with it at all may not long continue to be possible.

The "Reserve Army"

THE phrase "Reserve Army" is new in Canadian military parlance. We do not know exactly when it was coined, but it was after the instituting of thirty-day compulsory training. We do not know exactly who coined it,

but he conferred no benefit upon the cause of Canadian defence. The phrase is calculated to lull Canadians into the complacent belief that they have a force, indeed an entire army, ready to be drawn on to make good the wastage in the Canadian Active Service Force. In actual fact, as Col. Williamson shows elsewhere in this issue, they have nothing of the kind.

The phrase "Reserve Army" is not only misleading to the Canadian public; it is also highly unjust to the members of what is not in any sense an army at all, and ought not in any way to be treated as such. The Reserve Army is in actual fact nothing but a list of names. The list contains the names of all those who underwent compulsory training in the thirty-day periods last year, but have not turned out for further training with a unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. They are under no more obligation to turn out for such training than any other citizen; the N.P.A.M. has not yet been placed upon a compulsion basis. They are being subjected to a species of moral third degree in the effort to get them into such units, by a process of persuasion and intimidation which even the *Toronto Telegram*, not usually critical of the methods employed to recruit the Canadian forces, has felt compelled to denounce as being far too much of the "Are you man or mouse?" description. The application of the thirty-day training scheme was almost entirely non-selective (by the Government's own choice), and the individuals who underwent it are just as likely as anybody else to have valid reasons, of family, of health or of economic status, for not taking on any further military responsibilities.

The list contains also the names of a great number who joined the N.P.A.M. during the period when to do so was the only way of avoiding the thirty-day training. They too consist to a large extent of persons who cannot be regarded as likely to be fit material for supplementing a first-class fighting force; and they in turn seem to be being subjected to strong-arm methods in the effort to get them into the C.A.S.F. There are no doubt men (Col. Williamson estimates them at a very low number) in the "Reserve Army" who ought to be in the C.A.S.F.; but under the present voluntary system they have a right not to be if they prefer it, and anyhow they are quite indistinguishable from a vastly greater number of men who would be no good in the C.A.S.F. or are more useful in their present occupations.

If the military authorities are finding difficulty in bringing the C.A.S.F. up to a proper strength, they would do far better to admit that the "Reserve Army" is of no value whatever as a reserve for it, and thus help to prepare Canadian opinion for more effective methods of recruiting.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

THE PASSING SHOW

AN EDUCATIONAL authority reports that the most difficult age for girls is between 13 and 15. That's the period of learning to walk on high heels.

Wendell Willkie has entered a New York law firm under an agreement which permits him to be master of his own time. We predict a long holiday for him in 1944.

A stockholder of the *Saturday Evening Post* states that their isolationist policy has lost them thousands in circulation. In time that editorial voice will doubtless be a mere *Saturday Evening Post*.

Several former French leaders have been exiled by Vichy. It is rumored that they will go away somewhere and be fifth colonists.

Top-floor apartments are no longer popular in London. A similar housing trend is said to be making itself felt in Berlin.

General Motors announced last week that there will be no new 1943 models, and other manufacturers are expected to follow suit. The American public may have to drive their 1942 jalopies right through 1942.

Italy's war deficit this year is well over three billion dollars. Mussolini probably figures he won't be around when it has to be paid, anyway.

A Japanese spokesman asserted last week that "Japan's southward intentions are clearly and entirely peaceful and economic." By which they seem to mean they don't want the East Indies, only everything in them.

The Paris newspaper *Le Temps* insists that German food requisitioning in France be limited. So far it has been limited chiefly by lack of transportation facilities.

In the future there are to be only two grades of gas in Canada. Government and Opposition?

In the Reich, of course, the height of social eminence and the equivalent of owning a bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept is to have a room in one's house which the Fuehrer papered.

The Australians in Egypt rank the Germans with the Italians as failures in hand-to-hand fighting. But that is nothing to what the Germans say about the Italians in hand-in-hand fighting.

The religious dispute among the Eskimos is taking on the aspect of a war. But at least Washington will be spared the trouble of freezing their credits.

Mrs. Randolph Churchill is reported to be serving as a typist in a government office. Doubtless as the result of being daughter-in-law to a key man.

LINES TO LABOR

O Labor! in our hours of peace,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When All-Out Effort is our vow
A seed beneath the denture thou!

The Japanese have promised the United States to refrain from force in the South Pacific. We seem to have heard that refrain before.

When an officer of the Royal Canadian Navy is at headquarters in Ottawa he is said to be "aboard". But only a few sticklers put on a bathing suit when they go out for lunch.

The Spring hair styles are to be derived from Greek models; doubtless this will lead to increased ferocity in knitting circles.

Italian soldier to German soldier in Yugoslavia: "Did you bring any battleships?"

One thing, when we talk about the Roman Empire we shall no longer have to explain which one.

Some Ironies of the "Universal" Suez Canal

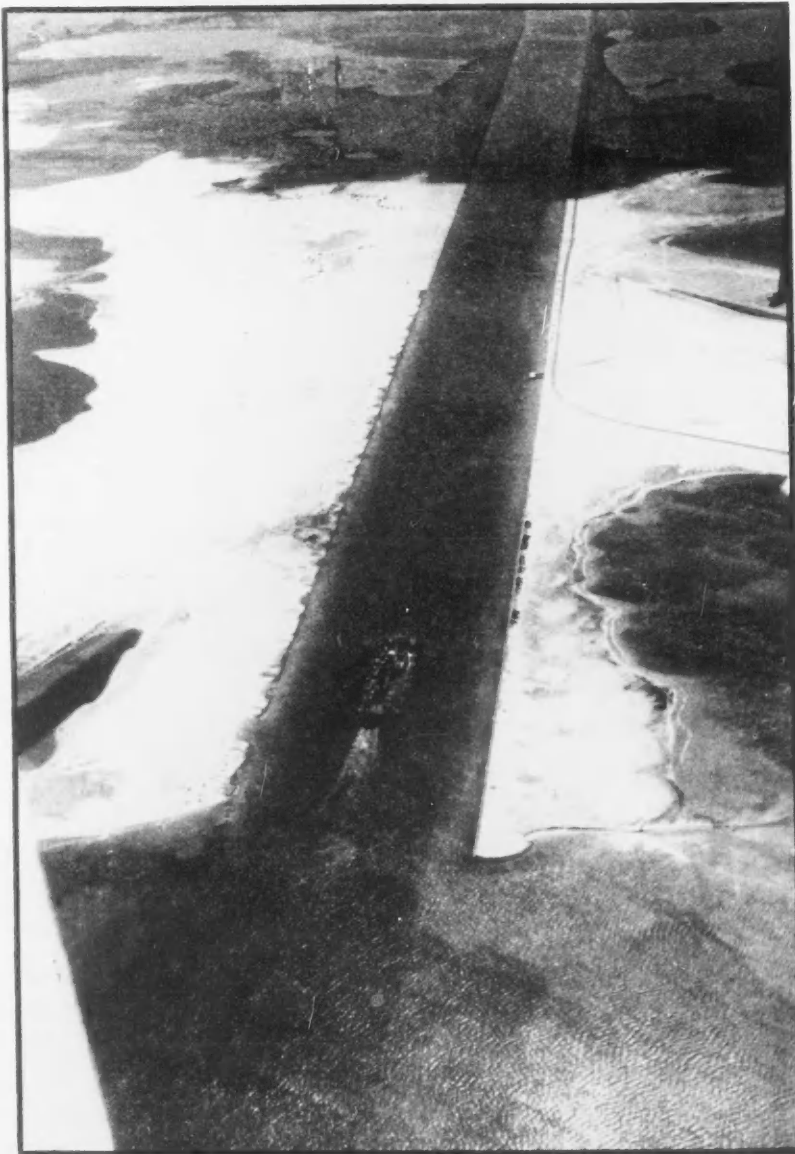
BY NORMAN W. DeWITT



The vital British aviation base at Mersa-Matruh defends the Canal.



A ship in the Canal throws its shadows on the sands of Sinai desert.



Taken at the Ismailia station, this picture shows lakes in Canal area.

HISTORY is full of ironies because the plans of political planners rarely work out according to the plans. In the Preamble to that august document, the Convention of Constantinople, 1888, the first Article reads as follows: "The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." This means, it need hardly be said, that Italian ships at this very moment are free to pass through the canal in either direction. As a matter of fact they are not only free; they will also be welcome. A welcoming committee of British warships is awaiting them at either port of entry.

This is a capital irony. International agreements have not been technically violated. Nevertheless the canal is no less effectively closed to Italy than if a British military force, operating by land, had arrested and displaced the French engineers and assumed command of the staff of maintenance. Yet this irony, no matter how exquisite, is but a simple irony. Ironies, like felonies, can be compounded, and in the situation now existing at Suez a compound irony is exhibited. To elucidate this a slight detour is necessary.

When Mussolini was despatching his 70,000 troops against Ethiopia around the turn of 1934 and 1935 there was one item of cost that galled more than all others combined. It was the canal dues. These are excessively high and always have been so. Let us suppose that an Italian transport of moderate size, say 15,000 tons, signals for the pilot in Port Said. There are perhaps 3,000 troops aboard. For every human being who is not a member of the crew the purser is required to plank down on the barrel-head the equivalent of ten gold francs, old style, worth roughly \$3.25 in Franklin D. Roosevelt dollars. This will amount to some \$10,000, enough to hurt.

To aggravate this pain, the purser must also produce the ship's papers revealing the tonnage, calculated according to principles worked out originally by Sir Isaac Newton for ascertaining the cubic contents of curvilinear containers. This charge will be calculated at the rate of 7 francs per ton, less a determined allowance for engine-room and fuel space.

Lastly, to aggravate this aggravation, the Italian ship will have remaining only the run to Ethiopia, a very brief one as compared with the British voyages to India, New Zealand, and Australia. The British seem to get more for their money.

Terms Are Cash

If only Mussolini could discharge this debt with the elastic Italian lira, which expands and contracts according to the attitude of the trader toward Fascism, the pain of parting with twenty or thirty thousand dollars for the privilege of traversing the hundred miles between Ports Said and Suez would be greatly diminished. The Suez Canal Company, however, has no more emotion than a cash register. In its credo the psychological principle, "stimulus begets response", has no validity. The terms for canal dues are "cash", and by this sweet word is meant whatever passes for cash in London or Paris.

In point of fact, Il Duce, if he chose, might arrange for payment in London or Paris and the agent of the Canal Company would telegraph this information to Egypt "at the shipper's risk and expense." In London or Paris, however, cash meant gold, and there was the rub. We are speaking of days before this present war.

Now we are ready for the compounded irony. Mussolini has been airing a long list of grievances. Most of these have been manufactured or at least magnified by a few diameters, but his complaint about the excessive canal dues is founded in justice. The charges have always been protested as being unreasonable. On a recent occasion one of the

When Mussolini was founding his Roman Empire in Ethiopia he had to pay \$3.25 for every one of his soldiers who passed through the Suez Canal. Furthermore, he had to pay it in real money.

Great Britain, herself a major stockholder, is often compelled to route her Eastern trade around the Cape to avoid the excessive Canal dues.

Behind the present astonishing financial power of the Suez Canal Company lies the ideal of an "universal" canal, cherished by its builder, Ferdinand de Lesseps.

larger British liners was reported by the press to have been assessed for her passage no less than \$50,000. As long ago as the early eighteenth century it was seriously advocated that a second canal should be constructed under British auspices. Incessant protests have resulted in reducing somewhat the dues on tonnage, but the ten franc charge on passengers has always stood at the same level.

Financial reports point to unjustifiable tolls. Down to the time of the World War an original investment of 200,000,000 francs had returned in profits the tidy sum of 1,527,617,900 francs of the good old kind. The net profit for 1934 was 546,000,000 francs. The rather unctuous article in the 14th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica entitled *Suez Canal* was written by Sir Ian Malcolm, who as one of the ten British directors receives £4000 per year.

Interests Identical

Here is the irony. The interests of Italy are identical with those of the British shippers. If some day the tolls can be reduced, by the theory of probabilities it will be brought about by the weight of British pressure re-enforced by outside aid from interested Powers. Yet Italy has chosen to ally herself with Germany, which has no obvious stake in the Mediterranean and can help Mussolini attain his ends only through total victory.

The position of Great Britain herself is thrice ironical. In the first place, with all her naval power and her special privileges in Egypt, a large part of her shipping, especially vessels carrying wheat and wool from Australia, which are not perishable, has been compelled to choose the Cape route on account of the excessive charges at the canal.

In the second place, the satisfaction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in contemplating an original investment of £4,076,582 which is now carried on the books as £93,200,000, and in reflecting that Disraeli's daring speculation has paid for itself five times over in dividends, is quite

offset by the growls of British shippers.

In point of fact, and this is the third irony, the British Government, which for political reasons did not favor the construction of the canal, has persisted in regarding it as a political problem, and the British Government is capable of being extremely stubborn. If it has once declared, or assumed, that political interests must outweigh commercial interests, then this declaration, or assumption, becomes a principle, and principles are inviolable.

The locking device that has perpetuated this division between the Government and the shippers, the exaction of excessive tolls at the canal, and the stranglehold of French shareholders on the management is to be recognized in a trick clause in the Articles of Concession, by which Ferdinand de Lesseps won the right to construct the canal.

A "Universal" Canal

The great Frenchman was possessed by the missionary spirit; he desired to be a benefactor of mankind. This ambition is revealed by the title he chose for his corporation, which we loosely call The Suez Canal Company. The true designation is "Compagnie Universelle du canal maritime de Suez." To the end that this universal company should never fall under the control of any individual or group, private or national, he offered the stock for subscription to citizens of all the leading nations of the world and in the terms of the Concession he inserted this clause, Section 5, Article 51: "Twenty-five shares shall constitute the right to one vote; it shall not be lawful for the same shareholder to combine more than ten votes, whether as owner or as proxy-holder." This means that the British Government with its 176,602 shares had but ten votes and now has only a proportionate number since the two-for-one split in 1924. It means too that a single French shareholder is legally in as strong a position as the holder of 46 per cent. of the stock, the British share. This situation has resulted in the policy which an American observer would characterize as "the shippers be damned!"

The British shippers long ago suggested a remedy. Let the Government sell its holdings in blocks of 250 shares to trusted British subjects, who jointly, as the shares were then distributed, would have possessed a controlling vote. Would the Government step down? It would not. Suez is not Panama. It is the nerve ganglion of three continents, with sympathetic nerve fibres reaching in many directions. What in America is primarily a commercial proposition, and only potentially political, is across the Atlantic primarily political, and "the shippers be damned." At Panama it was Nature that defeated de Lesseps. At Suez a whimsical Fate used his own design to defeat him through the agency of Man, whom Aristotle rightly called a political animal.



The magnificent Suez Canal Offices at the Port Said end of the Canal.



This broad avenue is the principal street of Bawamataluwo, typical village of Nias, the Isle of Gold.



A quartet of grave Niasser priestesses, who commune with the dead.



Nifoo, chief of Nias, seated before his ancestral castle.

THE ISLE OF GOLD

THESE are pictures of Nias, called the Isle of Gold, and a part of that group which is now threatened by Japan — the Netherlands East Indies.

Few travellers have visited Nias, which lies only one degree north of the Equator, eighty miles off the west coast of Sumatra. Portuguese explorers visited it briefly during the 16th century, but made no attempt to claim the island. But before the Christian Era the island was a port of frequent call for Phoenician traders, who gave the natives gold in exchange for cowrie shells, which was symbolic of the Life Force to the Phoenicians.

The natives of Nias wear much gold in the form of ornaments, and often fill their teeth with it. They are an intelligent, hospitable and extravagant people, but are said to be treacherous. Feuds among them are common. Their code of sexual morality is severe, and adultery is regarded with horror. Wives are purchased, and upon a man's death his wives pass to his brother.

The Niasese have a complex religion, in which oracles play a great part; the oracles are the spirits of the dead, who speak through such priestesses as are shown in the upper right hand corner of this page. Their chiefs are highly regarded, and live in handsome palaces of beautifully polished stone.

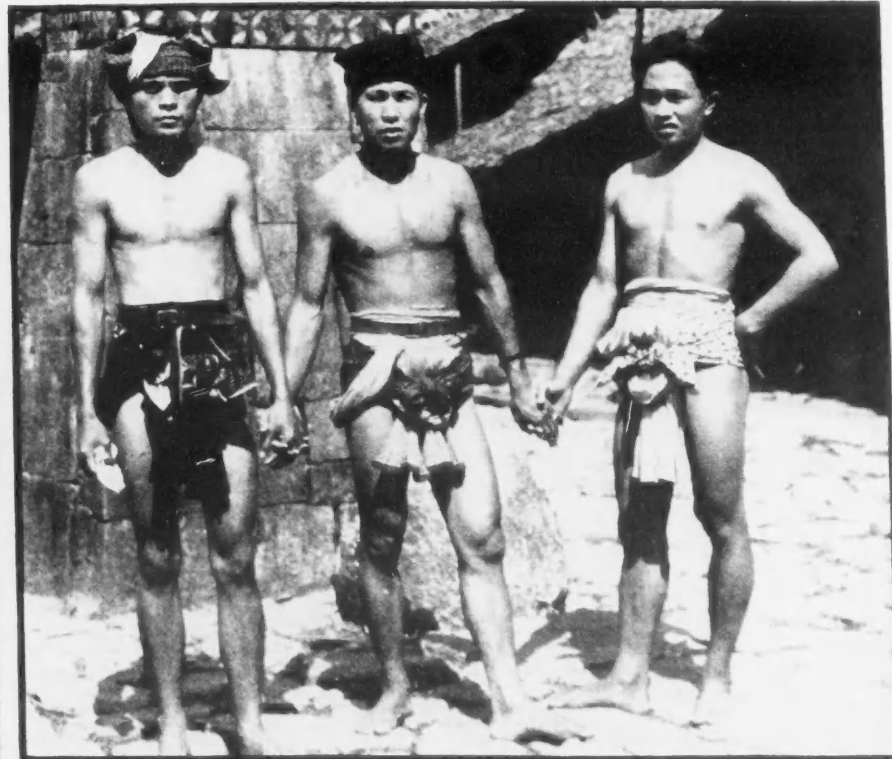
The Isle of Gold was, until the present threat to Dutch holdings, as remotely beautiful as Shangri Lar, and almost as difficult to reach.



Lafau, another chief. Notice his gold false moustache.



Niasser warriors in battle dress wear armour patterned on that of 16th century Portuguese explorers.



These youths show the excellent physique of inhabitants of Isle of Gold.

Where ARE THEY NOW?

Over a thousand different makes of motor car have been built on this continent alone, since motoring began! Where are they now? Afew of their makers are still in business. But the great majority of them have quietly disappeared, leaving their owners with "orphaned" cars.

The same story can be told of radio, of washing machines, of most other products you use in your home. Millions of dollars lost every year because of purchases made on appearance only—instead of recognizing the importance of permanent, long life service. It goes to prove how important it is to buy only the products of a manufacturer who will remain in business.

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Why Yugoslavia Collapsed

BY J. S. B. MACPHERSON

Regarding the military collapse of Yugoslavia there have been some expressions of disappointment and a feeling that the country did not do so well as might have been expected.

Mr. Macpherson proves that Yugoslavia put up a magnificent show which few Canadians really appreciate. Her mistakes were not those of the moment, but of the past.

The sins of Yugoslavia were the same as our own and those of all the democracies, and her defeat was not the price of inadequate performance today, but of neglect during the years when the storm was gathering.

ALTHOUGH Yugoslavia has been given much praise for its courageous defiance of the Axis many people have also expressed disappointment at the apparent ease with which the Germans were able, within a few days of the opening of hostilities, to seize places of great tactical importance. However, if we study the military situation carefully, we find that the Yugoslavs have taken a far bolder decision than anyone could have anticipated, and that the results of that decision are greater than we had any right to expect.

The object of this brief study of the situation is, therefore, to try to work out a true appreciation of the situation from a military point of view. As political and moral factors both affect a nation's military position they also will have to be considered, but they will be dealt with as briefly as possible, and considered only insofar as they directly affect military matters.

Political Factors

The government of Yugoslavia had adopted a policy the sole aim of which was to keep the country out of the war. Such a policy can take two forms; the first is a policy of strength, the second a policy of appeasement. The government chose the second form.

"Appeasement" is nothing less than paying national blackmail, and the former government in adopting it inevitably had to follow two courses. By bargaining they tried to keep the price they had to pay as low as possible, and they tried to do nothing which could possibly be construed as an offensive act, or in any way provoke the neighboring Axis.

One of the greatest offences a weak nation can commit in the eyes of the Axis is to try to place itself in a position for defence. The first order given to Czechoslovakia was to demobilize its army, Rumania received the same order, also Bulgaria. Hungary was wise enough, or timid enough, not to mobilize except on Axis instructions. Premier Cvetkovitch followed the same policy. So that Berlin might not become unduly angry the military forces of Yugoslavia were kept in a dangerous state of unreadiness.

Therefore, when General Simovitch took office he assumed the control of a country dangerously close to war, with all preparations for waging war deliberately neglected.

Had to Await Blow

The policy of General Simovitch was not necessarily belligerent, although he realized that its consequences would probably lead to fighting. He was anxious to avoid war if possible but he was also determined to keep his country free of Axis or any other domination. He did not propose to attack anyone, but if attacked he intended to resist. He was also not going to allow his country to be used as a jumping off place for any belligerent to attack another, or to allow it to be used as a corridor for Germany to reach Greece or Albania.

This policy is understandable, but in itself it imposed definite handicaps. It left the initiative entirely in the hands of his potential enemies. It is difficult to see how Yugoslavia could have adopted any other role, but in judging subsequent events the background must be kept firmly fixed in our minds. The blow had to be waited for, he could not even at-

tempt air reconnaissance of the enemy's territory to observe his movements, he could not interfere with the enemy's preparations by trying to destroy or disrupt his communications, he could not prepare a counter-stroke. He had to wait, certain that he would be attacked, but unable to take any adequate measures to find out when and where, while his enemies were free to make their preparations in their own time and to choose the place and the hour of the assault.

Military Action

It was the long course of appeasement which made the role of General Simovitch so difficult that only a man of exceptional moral courage could have undertaken the task he assumed. His fortitude is all the more remarkable because he is a soldier of long experience and high rank who must have understood thoroughly the risks he was running, and difficulties that confronted him.

His first job was to mobilize his fighting forces. Even his appeasing predecessor had kept the army in a partial state of mobilization, but he had been careful not to carry it beyond the point where it would have made the Yugoslav army able to take the field as an efficient fighting force.

Mobilization is the process of converting any fighting force from a peace to a war footing. It is a far more complicated process than most civilians realize. The calling up of the reserves and the raising of the units from a peace to a war strength is the simplest part of it, but this is, in itself, a vast undertaking. Thousands of men have to travel from

their homes to depots, there they have to be given clothing and equipment, they must be enrolled in their units and the units sent to their proper destinations, and all must be housed and fed while this is going

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on. War equipment of all kinds must be turned over to the formations that will have to use it. Brigades and divisions which exist only on paper have to be made to exist in fact. Small units and higher formations such as divisions have to be moved to the places they will occupy when operations begin. While the exact composition of a division varies with different armies, they are roughly about the same strength and it takes forty-five to fifty trains to move the average division by rail.

If a country well supplied with good roads and adequate railway facilities mobilization takes time. It is the duty of a general staff to have the plans and movements worked out in advance to the last detail, but their execution is never a simple or an easy matter and the length of time required is always a closely guarded military secret. It is therefore impossible to state accurately how long it would take the Yugoslav army to complete mobilization and occupy its allotted defensive positions.

We can, however, form a reasonably accurate estimate from known history. In 1914 the British Expeditionary Force was able to begin its move to its battle positions in France only on the twelfth day of mobilization, and the movement was not in full swing until the fourteenth day. Germany and France were able to bring into action only advanced units and patrols until about the eighth day, and the general forward movement of the Germans did not begin until the tenth day. Many corps and divisions were not fully mobilized until the twenty-first day, or three weeks after the operation started.

A Sign of High Courage

These countries were well supplied with railways and even in 1914 had excellent road systems.

While motorization and improved communication systems have no doubt speeded up mobilization generally, it is doubtful if the time required in 1914 has been greatly reduced.

Yugoslavia has only one railway running from North to South, and except in the Northern part of Croatia she has no lateral railways at all. Also her road system is almost wholly undeveloped. It is therefore unlikely that Yugoslavia could mobilize much faster in 1941 than Serbia in 1914. In 1914 Putnik did not have to do any serious fighting for twenty-two days; in 1941 Simovich was given less than a week to meet the onslaught of a fully mobilized enemy many times his own strength.

But the great courage of Simovich is apparent. He was not a flighty patriot carried away by national sentiment who did not understand what he was doing, but a trained soldier who knew the risk, and must have fully understood the handicaps his predecessors had placed upon him. That he, and his army chiefs, deliberately chose the course that they did is a burning lamp of courage in a Europe where so many lights have recently been so ignominiously extinguished.

To what extent the country was able to prepare before the fighting began we shall know only after the war, when all the facts can be made available. We can reasonably surmise, however, that the Yugoslav army must have had to fight before its mobilization was completed. Many divisions must have had to go into battle without their full complement of auxiliary troops, and in many cases divisions must have had to try to do work defence plans had allotted to corps. If Yugoslavia had succeeded in mobilizing half of her estimated thirty-two divisions she had done a magnificent job.

The question may be asked, "While the action of Yugoslavia may be a manifestation of a stout heart, is it any evidence of a sound head?" I believe the answer is "yes!" The nation had placed itself in a terrible position due to its former policies. Its choice was a hard one. It had before it the examples of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Denmark to show what happens to national freedom in a country which submits tamely to Berlin. On the other hand Holland and Belgium pointed clearly the way

dolorosa trodden by a country that resists. The Serbs, however, had a long lesson of life under an alien rule. They are a proud and freedom-loving people and they weighed the cost. Never again would they submit tamely to foreign domination.

The future is uncertain, but I believe that from a military point of view they chose the sounder course. They have already inflicted enormous casualties on the Axis Armies. They are keeping engaged many divisions, (the latest reports put the number as high as sixty) and even if they are compelled eventually to lay down their arms it will require a large force to control the country.

The Axis powers considered the use of Yugoslav territory essential to their plans. They obtained consent to a limited use from the appeasers, but what person, in the light of their past performances, would

be mad enough to believe that full occupation and use was not their ultimate intention? General Simovich and his government have exacted a terrible price for what Berlin had hoped was to have been a free gift. In a war such as the present every man, every ton of steel, every gallon of oil consumed has a value. Yugoslavia has demanded, and been paid, a high toll for the use of its territory, and furthermore is still exacting it.

It is not the object of this analysis to forecast the future. It is to try to make clear the almost impossible difficulties which confronted the people of Yugoslavia when they chose, too late perhaps, to refuse to be blackmailed, and to preserve their integrity even at the cost of their own lives and country. Their freedom would be gone in either case, but they elected to sell it for Ger-

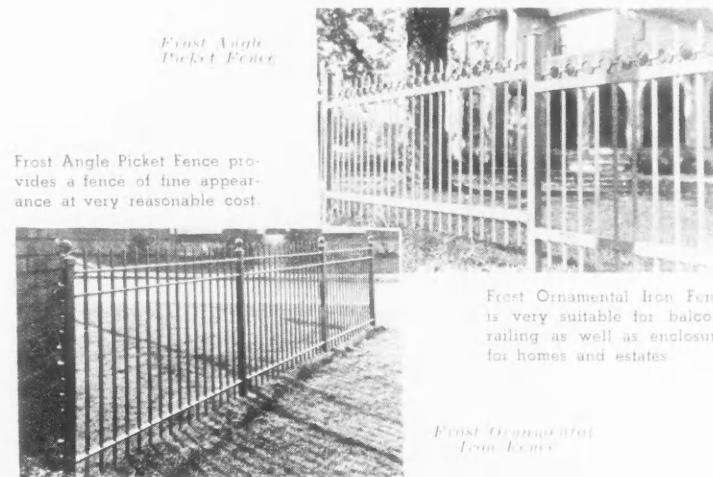
man material and German blood, rather than give it away in exchange for personal safety.

Our hopes were perhaps too high. If we have been disappointed we should blame ourselves for our unreasonable expectations. We should

appreciate and understand the noble effort made by a brave people to rectify in a day the mistakes made for years by a weak and timid government. Whatever the future holds Yugoslavia has earned our admiration and respect.



It was through mountainous terrain such as this that the German panzer divisions moved against the partially mobilized Yugoslavian forces.



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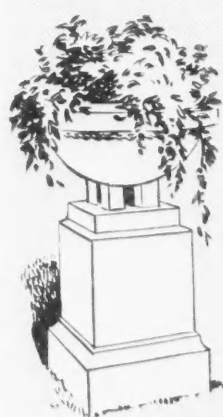
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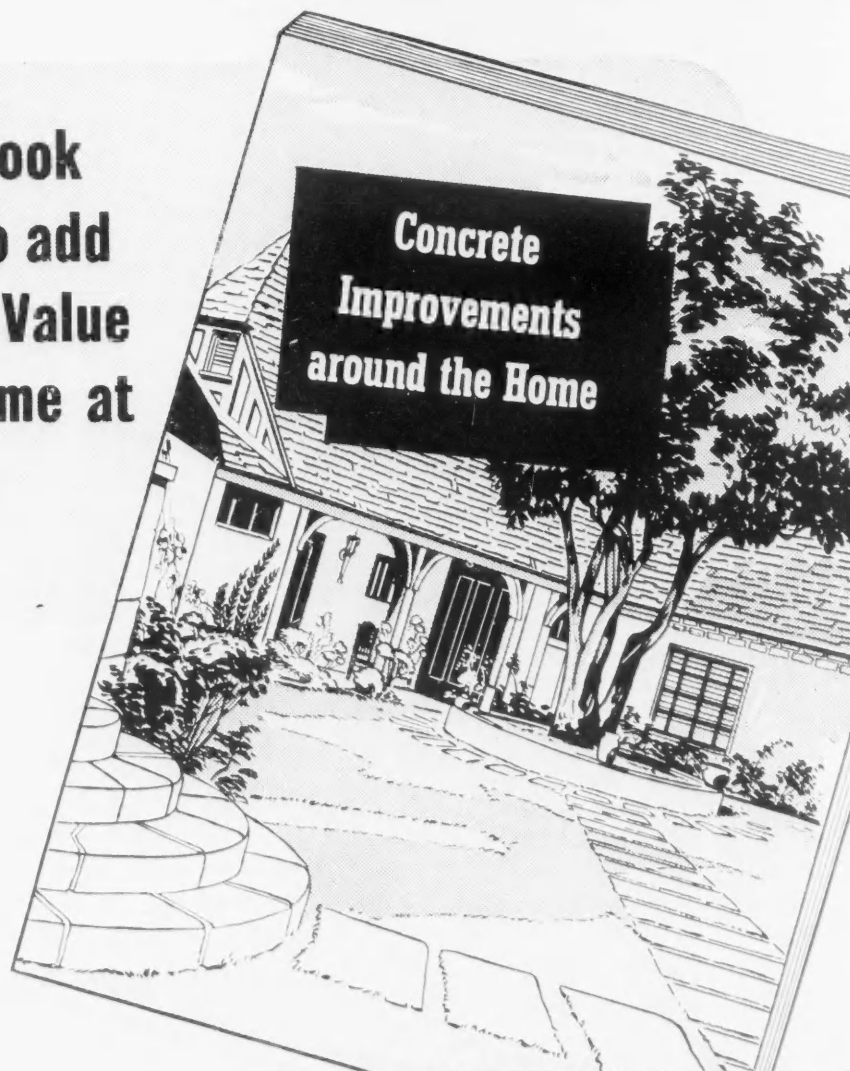
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We Have A Much Too Reserved Reserve Army

GERMANY has four million men under arms. Italy, for all her defeats, is a military power to reckon with. To defeat them comparable numbers must be found, with superior morale and equipment. Anything less than their complete defeat will lead to our ultimate annihilation. It is necessary that we face this one fact at least. The fate of nations with little for the Hun to covet should be ample warning to Canadians.

The civilization which we boast, with all its imperfections, is still worth saving and that is the issue in this struggle. More personally, it is a question of whether we are to be starved, beaten and murdered because we lack sufficient appreciation of realities to defend ourselves.

It is imperative that this be bluntly stated since the people of Canada have from the first been misled as to the seriousness of the situation in which we are involved. We were

told that an expeditionary force would not be sent and that men were not wanted. We were asked to believe that this was the official British attitude, when Britain herself was making an intense effort to recruit. Australia and New Zealand were not so blind and already they have won fame in Africa and are today helping to hold the battered line in Greece. South Africa, with a racial problem more drastic than our own, yet found men to tear the Italian Empire into shreds. Our Government alone was unresponsive and its grudging military effort smacked more of political expediency than of wholehearted Empire co-operation. At long last it has evolved a plan, inadequate it is true, but still a plan capable of extension. We are to have a corps of three infantry divisions and one armoured division supplemented by a tank brigade and ancillary troops. It is inadequate because this war calls for and our safety demands an all out effort. Nothing less will do.

No More Complacency

The announcement of this plan, after one and a half years of war, gives some reassurance, but it may well lead to renewed complacency. It must be followed immediately by the equipment and training of further divisions to the limit of our strength. This will call for a complete reversal of attitude at Ottawa. The propaganda agencies which have been telling us that all is well must now tell us, what is true, that the very existence of this country is in peril. Patriotic appeals for men, made with color and sincerity, must replace the soothing syrup with which we have been deluged. We must be told the truth. We can take it, and that alone will serve to bring us quickly to a realization of our situation. Without delay we must be told the truth about the composition and effectiveness of our Reserve Army. Troops in the field will have continuing efficiency only as long as they have an effective reserve from which reinforcements may be drawn. We have no such reserve in Canada today.

No Reserves at All

This must be stated boldly. It must be repeated until the truth sinks in. Canada, for all her one hundred and seventy-five thousand men enrolled, has in truth no reserves for active service. The Reserve Army is a bubble which the first prick of adversity would explode. This is known to every man with military experience in Canada. It should be apparent to every civilian in the street. It must have seemed strange to all, when six thousand recruits were recently required for Active Service units, that the Minister of National Defence for the Army should say in the House, "Probably one third of these men will be obtained from the Reserve Army units. The others will be obtained by direct enlistments at the district depots, from men who come to the depots." The Minister had previously said that the Reserve Army had a strength of over 175,000 men and that it was considered an effective reserve. Since the outbreak of war millions have been spent on the equipment and training of this force. Why, if it is an effective reserve designed to reinforce the Active Army, does it not prove its worth in its appointed task? An analysis of its composition may supply the answer.

Half Will Be Unfit

Accepting the figure of the Minister, it is to be noted that included in the total strength of 175,000 are approximately 90,000 men who underwent thirty days' training under the compulsory scheme. These may be written off as a total loss since they have neither joined the Active Army nor have they re-enlisted in organized units of the Reserve Army. To assess the availability of the remaining 85,000, since there are no official data, it is necessary to rely on the estimates of members of the force. It is probably optimistic to state that fifty per cent. are physically fit for

BY O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Canada must be awakened to her imperative need for men, for she has no reserves for active service.

The men who have been trained under the thirty days scheme are not re-enlisting in the organized units of the Reserve Army.

These men were discouraged when they wanted to enlist in the early days of the war, and our only course now is to conscript them, says Col. Williamson.

active service. This must be a matter of conjecture since the medical examination for reserve service is much less thorough than that given to applicants for the Active Army.

Eliminating the unfit, there remain 42,500 men. It will be remembered that a deadline for enlistment in the N.P.A.M. was set at August 15, 1940, the announcement of the conscript training having been made some time previously. A rush to join the non-permanent units took place. It is fair to assume that many joined to escape the compulsory training. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that in that flurry of recruiting this was the motive in half the cases. If these assumptions are correct, and they have not been made without an honest check, we are forced to the conclusion that what has been represented as an effective reserve of 175,000 men is in truth a reserve of 21,250 men willing and fit to serve. The author has been told that this is a very optimistic estimate and there is much to shake his faith in even that modest total.

No Fault of the Men

This is not an indictment of Canadian manhood. If given the incentive Canadians will once more be what their fathers were, hard-hitting troops yielding pride of place to none. Not theirs the fault that they came to manhood in an age when patriotism was a disgrace. It was at no desire of theirs that military training was made to appear an unclean thing. If older men robbed them of the discipline to which they were entitled, it must not now be

charged against them. If they are bewildered by propaganda in the sacred name of unity which would rob us of our self-respect, blame it not on them. Since they were turned in their thousands from the recruiting offices, let us be understanding now if they say, "Come and get us".

They are more right than we are willing to admit. Their sense of fairness has been outraged. They know, despite the official attitude, that a common cause demands a common effort. They will not be cajoled or hoodwinked, but they will respond to an evenhanded justice which assures fair play to all. Conscription in the democratic way, and in a fight for democracy conscription must be applied. If the alternative to a total effort is the retention in power of Mr. King, then we must drop the pilot rather than scuttle the ship.



Pilot Officer Eric Lock, twenty-one years old R.A.F. ace, is credited with having shot down 22 German planes, and has been given the D.F.C.

DEBACLE

IMPERIAL Rome, now veil thy face for shame
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Thank God, thy glory and thy time will last
When Mussolini and his dupes have passed.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT
Quebec, Que.

You Must Keep Strong in Today's "WAR ON NERVES"

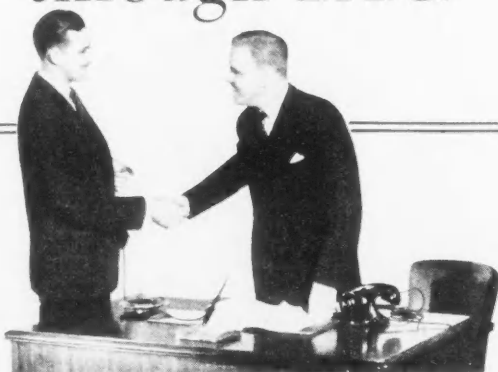
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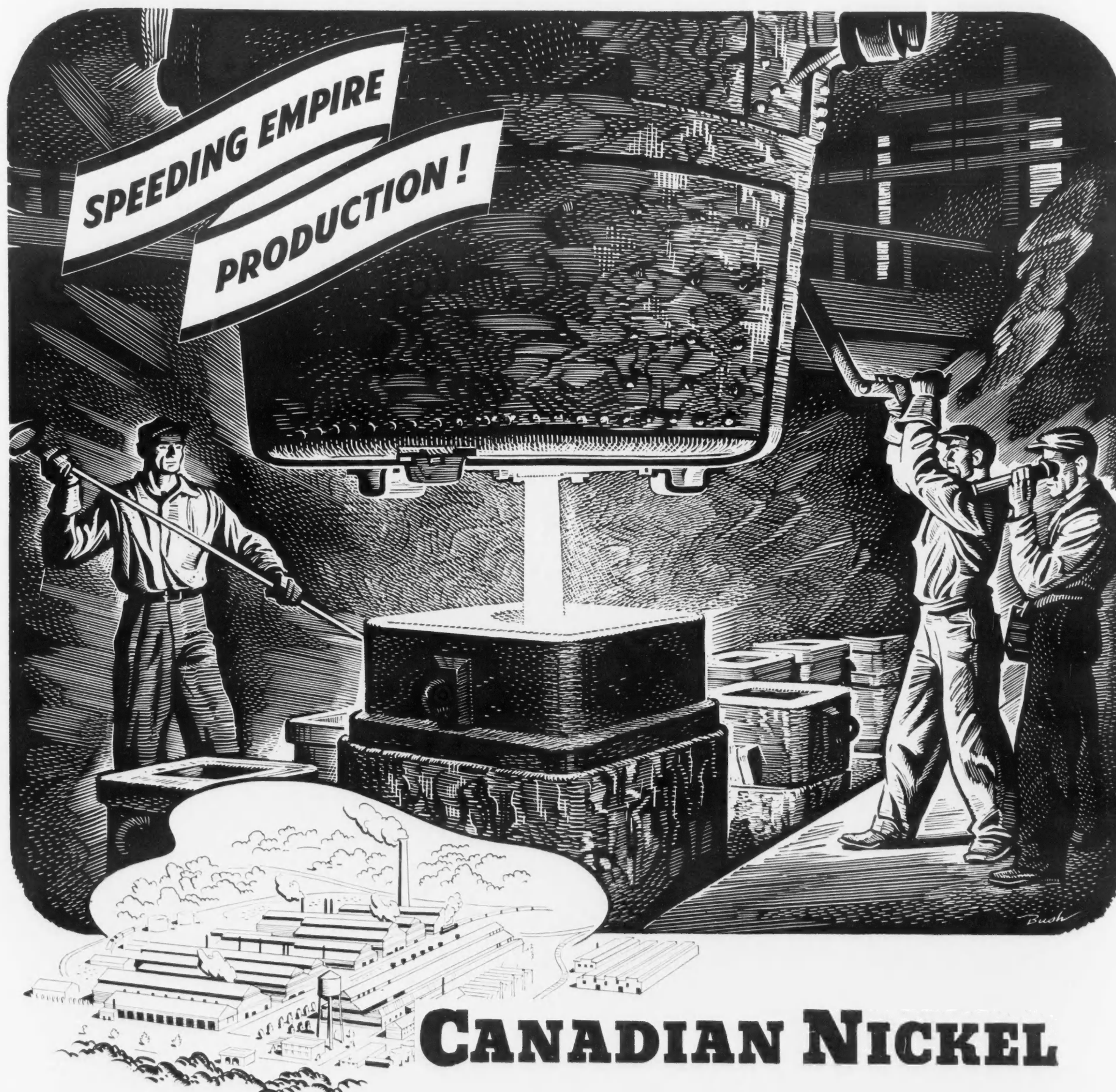
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British Malaya Stands on the Alert

BY JOHN ENGLAND

QUIETLY and without fuss every part of the Empire is being rendered impregnable to attack. So far little has been heard of Malaya, but that is not to say nothing has been done there. Sir Shenton Thomas, the High Commissioner, recently warned the country that "active war is more close to the shore of Malaya than ever before."

The activities of Japan in medi-

ating between Thailand and Indo-China have given her a stronger footing in those two countries, close to Singapore's "back-door." Fortunately that back-door is securely barred and bolted.

Everybody knows of the formidable strength of that focal point of the Empire's defences. Singapore is

impregnable from the sea, as combined naval, aerial and army manoeuvres before the war proved. Now the mainland of Malay, which lies behind it, is rapidly being placed in a state of defence, and would prove a formidable obstacle to any attacker.

There is no doubt that the danger

of war in the East is greater now than ever before. As Sir Shenton Thomas declared, he did not wish to appear as an alarmist, but he warned the Federal Council plainly that the country may yet have to face a state of war the cost of which to the Federated Malay States and to Malaya as a whole would be incalculable. Towards the end of last year he was able to reveal that

Not only Singapore but the whole of Malaya is ready for trouble, if it comes, with Japan or anyone else. There are no more loyal people in the Empire than those of Malaya, says the writer.

Read the amusing account of the war and its origins as seen through Malayan eyes.

strong reinforcements had arrived, and others were expected.

These are not an indication of nervousness. On the contrary they prove that our military position has become so strong that we are able to allow sufficient troops for Empire defence to be sent anywhere. In the Governor's words, "They are an assurance for peace." The truth of this is proved by the reaction in Thailand, where the people are anxious to see the British in an unchallengeable position, particularly since the Japanese penetration into Indo-China, and though they may not be able to prevent Japanese intrusion into their own country.

Native View of War

There are no more loyal people in the Empire than those of Malaya, and here are a few extracts from a delightful picture of the war and its origins as seen through Malayan eyes. It appeared in a Singapore newspaper: "Before this war started, Hitler and his friends got ready all kinds of things of war, like rifles, guns, aeroplanes, and tanks. He said to his Germans, 'Guns before butter. If a man asked for butter, the Gestapo detectives killed him. In this way the Germans were frightened to talk, even though their stomachs were empty, but, you see, they were frightened of being killed . . . In England things are different . . . Tuan Chamberlain was very happy walking in Hyde Park with his wife and umbrella . . . The English people were not warlike either. They were happy watching football, horse racing, playing darts in the public-house, and paying their income-tax . . . This is not like any other war. The Battle of Waterloo was easy; you shot once; if you died you were buried, if you lived you came home; that was the end, quickly."

One of the most impressive evidences of Malaya's determination to help to shoulder the burden of war is the constant stream of gifts which has poured in. This is a continuation of pre-war generosity. In all, up to 1939, British Malaya had contributed £20,000,000 towards defence over a period of 30 years. As in recent years the revenues of the Federated Malay States were adversely affected by the restriction of output under the international control schemes of tin and rubber, the gifts were a striking indication of the loyalty and good will of the rulers and peoples of the States. A notable feature of the gifts since September, 1939, is the way in which the Chinese have contributed. Chinese, Indian, and Malay make up the bulk of the population of Singapore, and a young Chinese who has been to a British University gave £10,000 to the war effort.

Proof of Loyalty

Singapore is one of the most cosmopolitan of the world's great ports, and a most impressive proof of its inhabitants' desire to aid the Mother Country was given last year. A debate was held by the Singapore Municipal Commissioners to give about £125,000 one-eighth of the estimated municipal revenue for 1940 to the war fund. The motion was approved unanimously by representatives of all communities, Malayan, European, Indian, Arab, Jew, Chinese, and Eurasian. Men from all parts of the peninsula are serving in various Imperial Forces, such as the Malay Regiment, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves, and the Royal Engineers.

Malaya is now providing the Empire with huge quantities of that indispensable war material, rubber, of which Germany is getting critically short.

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Fifth Columnists in Africa

BY GEORGE SLOCOMBE

AMID the salutary emphasis on the Battle of the North Atlantic, which affects all British convoys of food and war material from the United States, Canada and the Argentine, let not our eyes be diverted from the South Atlantic. Let us not be indifferent to the strange activities of the Germans on the coasts of Spanish and French West Africa.

There the communications of the British Empire with South Africa, with India, with Hong-kong, and Malaya and Singapore, with Australia and New Zealand, can and are being challenged.

Three German battleships are known to be operating in the South Atlantic. One at least of them is in contact, either for fuel or for food, or for naval information, with the coast of French West Africa.

Other German movements on the Atlantic coast of the African continent are directly connected with the Nazi war on our vital food convoys. And, if a longer term view be taken of them they equally affect the interests of the United States.

I refer to the recent arrival in Casablanca and Rabat, in French Morocco, and in Dakar, in French West Africa, of considerable numbers of German bombing planes, complete with pilots, ground staffs and supplies of fuel.

To Attack Convoys

Ostensibly, of course, these machines are passenger planes destined for the South American air service. Actually, they are assigned to a definite military role—that of attacking and destroying British convoys from the Cape.

The centre of German political and diplomatic intrigue in Northern and Western Africa, I am reliably informed, has lately been transferred from Larache, in Spanish Morocco, to Casablanca, 150 miles further down the Atlantic coast, and one of the most modern and, until the war, thriving cities in French Morocco.

German engineers, oil prospectors, railway technicians are to be found in every town in the French zone. Outwardly they are the representatives of the German Armistice Commission who, out of deference to French antipathy for the agents of Mussolini, have taken over the duties of the Italian officials appointed to control French armaments in North Africa.

Actually, of course, they are the counterparts of the German "tourists" and "technicians" who penetrate and occupied Rumania and Bulgaria months before the Government of those countries realized that further resistance to the Axis was useless.

A Double Object

The Germans, I am told, have a double object in this apparently peaceful penetration of North Africa. One of their aims is definitely military in character.

They are seeking to establish naval and aerial bases for the domination of the South Atlantic; immediately for the purposes of the war against Britain, eventually for the ultimate attack on the American continent.

But the other aim is, characteristically, economic and commercial. If the Germans lose the war—and apparently for the first time they are now admitting this possibility—they come on winning the peace.

If they can utilize their present occupation of Europe and a part of Africa to establish themselves in strategic positions, they will, they believe, have won the economic war and placed themselves in a strong position for negotiating an advantageous peace.

On this ground alone can be explained certain present activities of the Germans, not only in occupied Europe, but also in Axis-dominated, Axis-controlled North Africa.

For example, there is the recent Nazi order for the construction of a huge hydro-electric works in German-occupied Poland. There is also the Nazi-instigated decision of the French authorities in Africa to be-

Hitler's agents are very active in various parts of Africa.

They are seeking to establish naval and air bases from which to attack Britain and, later, the American continent, and they are striving to establish German economic interests so that Germany shall win the peace even though she loses the war.

gin immediately on the construction of a Trans-Sahara railway from the Mediterranean to the South Atlantic.

This railway was a long-cherished scheme of the late Marshal Lyautey, the creator of modern Morocco. It was begun by the French, but never completed. The line from the Mediterranean connected with Oran and Algiers and the other ports on the North African coast, but its desert terminal ended between Colomb Bechar and Tenatsa, on the western fringe of the Sahara.

The Atlantic end of the railway began at Dakar and ended at Medine, on the Senegal River. The thousand-mile gap between the two terminals is now to be completed.

The reasons for so considerable an undertaking in the middle of a war of which the end cannot yet be seen, either by the French or by the Ger-

mans, can only be conjectured.

The French authorities in Morocco have undoubtedly an interest in the scheme—if only to employ a large number of the French engineers, architects, contractors and surveyors who took refuge in, or were demobilized in, unoccupied France, and who now lack means of subsistence.

The German interest in this scheme can only be that of finding an immediate pretext for the infiltration of large numbers of German technicians and disguised military officers into North Africa, with aims similar to those of the peaceful invaders of the Balkans.

Remarkable Resemblance

In Spanish Morocco, I learn, the German campaign of infiltration and disguised occupation centres in the apparently harmless group of German engineers and prospectors working on the Hisma-Rowak (formerly the Mannesmann) concessions in that zone.

There is a remarkable resemblance between these recent Nazi activities in North Africa and those of the pan-Germans of the old Imperial régime in Turkey, Persia, and Arabia. The modern equivalent of the old Berlin-to-Bagdad railway is the railway from Oran to Dakar. Both were equally directed against British interests. Both sought to cut the Imperial communications of Britain with India and Australia.

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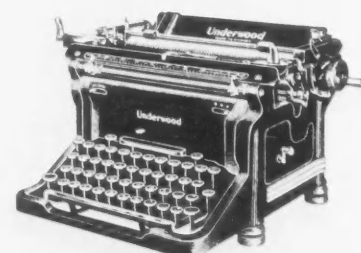
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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Peasoup, the Weatherman's Headache

BY H. DYSON CARTER

"LITTLE drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean, and . . ." make airplane pilots turn gray. Water and solid particles together constitute fog. Fog is aviation's Evil One, the principal character in the weatherman's bad dreams. Science is trying to do something about it, but fog is no pushover.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemical engineers, currently report that fog has at last drawn the frown of big business. Late in December, 1940 LaGuardia Field in New York City was veiled in fog for two days. Six hundred and seventeen airplane flights were cancelled, which represented much folding money. A

laboratory war has been declared.

Lustily cheering this battle against atmospheric peasoup stands the medical profession. It is not generally appreciated that fog is a deadly killer. Heart and lung disease patients are most apt to take off for eternity during foggy weather. One of the

most extraordinary fogs ever recorded, covering the valley of the Meuse in Belgium for five days in 1930, caused thousands of lung failures, 60 human deaths, and many fatalities among cattle and small animals. Similar trouble was noted in London a few days before. This super peasouper cut visibility to three feet. Scientific sleuths traced those fogs all the way to Algeria, where a terrific dust storm had sent powdered earth sky high, to descend days later, plus gathered water. Seafaring readers may know of deaths in the "Sea of Darkness," in the Atlantic between Cape Verde Islands and the Canaries. Cyclonic storms in the Tunis area lift upwards of two hundred million tons of dust in a few hours, and the microscopic portion of this gives a fog something like black porridge.

Ordinary Fog

The garden variety of fog has humbler origins. What is there about a fog besides dust and wetness? To begin with, water in the weather doesn't simplify to rain and snow. Starting at the top, meteorologists find the highest clouds composed of extremely fine ice crystals. Lower down the more familiar clouds are masses of liquid water droplets. A cubic yard of good quality cloud contains less than a single fat drop of water, split up into particles about one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. When Nature turns on the water tap, droplets begin to coalesce. At one-fiftieth of an inch, down comes a drizzle.

Drizzles are not gentle rains. The weatherman says drizzle when you and I say mist. A drizzle floats visibly in the air, and during spring and autumn may freeze to solid objects outdoors, forming a glaze. Rain cannot be mistaken because its drops fall faster than 10 feet per second. Rain may freeze, too. Freezing rain sticks to trees and buildings, whereas sleet (which is not wet snow, as our newspapers invariably assume), is made up of transparent, globular grains of ice that bounce when they land.

Moving along the family we come to hailstones. These are bigger than one-fifth inch and usually fall during violent thunderstorms, never at temperatures below freezing. Snow pellets are smaller than hail and break easily; once known as "graupel," this form of precipitation occurs during snow showers.

On the borderline stands dew and frost. And fog. These phenomena involve both visible solid or liquid water plus invisible water vapor. Fogs are found only at ground level. They do not "fall" but always move at about 15 miles per hour. Add here a few confusions such as haze and low stratus clouds and we begin to appreciate the weatherman's wrinkled brow. Fact is, water can take on more shapes and forms than a definition of democracy in the Senate.

What Starts Fog?

What starts fog? It used to be thought that "nuclei" were vital. That is, particles on which water can condense to form fog droplets. Nuclei are necessary, but meteorologists now say that nuclei are everywhere at all times, hence alone cannot cause fogs. Liquid and solid particles may form kernels for fog. Sulphurous acid droplets are poured into the air above smoky cities at the rate of hundreds of tons per day. On the prairies there is always atmospheric dust. The sea-side air, however esthetically clean, carries billions of microscopic salt crystals. Hence there is everywhere an invitation to fog.

Fog is water vapor condensed from saturated air. To condense, the vapor must give up heat. This is the basic process of fog formation. How fascinating and maddening fog is can

be grasped from the fact that the blanket covering a big airport runway—1500 feet long, 130 feet wide and 30 feet deep—may consist of only 150 pounds of water! A few puddle-fuls can hold up the whole T.C.A. system. Can't we get rid of so small a quantity of water? Attempting this, science has probed deeply into the question.

Fogs are classified into many species. "Air mass" fogs form when a body of air gives up heat by contact with a cold surface, or by radiation. Cold ground or water may do the trick. Monsoon fog (Nova Scotia variety) starts when warm air blows out over the ocean and is later wafted back to shore. Sea fog, famous in the Newfoundland Banks, results from air moving out of Gulf Stream waters to colder seas. In the great open spaces we get up-slope fog, due to gradual cooling of the east wind as it moves to higher altitudes and lower pressure; and ground fog, a local type which can often be blown to tatters by an airplane propeller. Among the reasons why schools of the Air Training Plan are being extended out west is a foggy one, literally. Prairie fogs are few and feeble. Canada's fog belts lie east and north, with Winnipeg having trouble at the change of seasons.

Only in the last year or so has science progressed beyond fact finding, with its objective of forecasting fog. Of course a predicted fog may prevent plane crashes, but this is no practical solution. In commercial aviation it is not widespread fog that costs money and time, but only that portion of the fog lying over the landing field. Planes fly safely on the beam, fog or no. The pilot needs to see the runway only for the last minute or so of each trip.

Yellow Fog-Lights

Not long ago it seemed that special lights would banish this local fog menace. Exact tests dispelled such hopes. If you instal expensive yellow colored fog-lights on your car, you throw money away. Pure white lights will penetrate fog as far and no farther than tinted beams. This is why airports haven't blossomed with sodium floodlights. Visible light just won't go through fog, though fifty dollar lamps may give you a nice optical illusion.

Inventors should get busy on the fog problem. There are four new ideas announced. The oldest involves

settling out the fog on wire nets carrying high voltage, the principle being that fog particles are electrically charged and can be "neutralized." Another method uses sound vibrations to pack the droplets into rain. Still another employs heat, evaporating the fog as the sun does. This system would be cheap: 5000 kilowatts being enough to keep a runway clear, but the problem is to distribute the heat evenly. To date the most satisfactory demonstration has been given by Houghton and Radford, of Massachusetts Tech. They kept a huge volume of air free of fog by spraying calcium chloride solution, a powerful drying heat agent, at the rate of 85 gallons per minute. The cost: around \$200 per hour per runway.

Fog removal present a highly attractive field for the independent inventor. A fresh approach is needed. National defense authorities are especially interested, if you can stage a demonstration. The hard nut to crack is the fact that fogs *move* and must continuously be cleared away.

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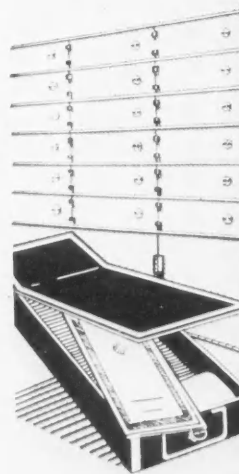
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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Income Tax and Increased Population

BY CHRISTOPHER C. ROBINSON

LIKE most Canadians, I have been reading the Income War Tax Act. Besides the problems of urgent personal interest that it raises, it seems to me to suggest a point of some general importance.

We need, and shall increasingly need, more population in Canada. As Sir Edward Beatty wrote the other day in the *Montreal Gazette*, Commercial and Financial Review for 1940: "The future of the nation will depend very largely on our appreciation of the fact that it is only by increase of population and of production that this country can hope to solve the problems imposed upon it by past extravagance, and the heavy cost of the war." Most of us, I suppose, would agree with that. And I think that we can carry Sir Edward's idea a little further.

It will not be for solving our own problems only that we shall need to increase our population and to exploit our resources to the full. One of the main reasons why the last peace failed, and why the withdrawal of the still vigorous United States was so fatal, was the nervous exhaustion of the principal peacemakers. Their will-power was temporarily broken, and they had not the reserves of energy needed to make the peace or to work it when made. Now when this war is over, we, with the other overseas Dominions and the United States, will probably be much less exhausted than England and most of the European countries. Our problems of reconstruction, however difficult and pressing, will be less difficult and less pressing than theirs. For us, at the same time, if only because we depend so much on our

After this war, Canada cannot hope to rely on Europe for leadership in science and art as she has done in the past, and for this reason she must do her utmost to encourage those activities at home.

Therefore she needs a greatly increased birth-rate and an assurance that every child will have an opportunity to develop in the way most advantageous to itself and to this country.

The present Income Tax regulations provide inadequate exemptions for children and remove these altogether just when the child is most costly to its family. Should we not, as a matter of self-protection, readjust this aspect of Dominion taxation?

foreign trade, it will be urgent to get some sort of orderly life going again in the world, and important that it shall be the kind of world that suits us to live in.

I should therefore hope to see Canada and individual Canadians take even more than their proportionate share in rebuilding and in directing the world after the war. We cannot do this if we are wholly absorbed in our own problems and staggering under our own burdens.

Sir Edward wants, in order to lighten these burdens, "a renewal of the development of Canada by encouraging the immigration of desirable types of settlers". No doubt we shall need that. But we shall also need more, and better, Canadian-born population. We are not likely to get them unless the community goes a good deal further towards treating the cost of renewing itself as a communal cost. Yet if any country needs and should encourage a rising birth-rate, and the best possible chance for its children, it is Canada today.

important than the absolute. Indeed the one shades into and may actually modify the other. It is not a bare question of what a man pays himself, but also of what he pays in comparison to others with similar incomes, and what, compared to them, he has left when he has paid it. Whatever, then, people with children have to pay, let us try to see that they pay less than the childless by an amount that has some reasonable relation to what their children ought to cost them.

Should Aid Education

Another point is worth considering. Unless dependence continues owing to mental or physical infirmity, the exemption stops when the child reaches twenty-one. The child may in fact be at the most expensive stage of a professional, scientific or artistic training; but that makes no difference.

This has always seemed to me unsound, because it accentuates the tendency, already marked enough, to concentrate the opportunities for

such training upon the children of the well-to-do; and particularly unsound in a country like Canada, for the reason thus admirably put a few weeks ago by SATURDAY NIGHT's own "Bookshelf": "For many years we have combined an extraordinarily high standard of living with a standard of intellectual and cultural development which is, to speak kindly, mediocre... As with a human being, the last part of a nation to achieve maturity is the mind... In the world of today no free nation can permit intellectual mediocrity, and we must seize every possible means to fight it."

To stop the exemption at twenty-one is, I think, especially unwise now for another reason too. In science, in art, and in culture generally, it seems pretty clear that for a long time after this war is over, however it ends, we shall not be able to draw to anything like the same extent as before upon Europe. For many years the soil of European civilization will be exhausted and the crop scanty. We shall have to depend much more than in the past upon what we can grow at home. We should therefore do all we can to develop our native resources, and should leave no removable obstacle in the way of young Canadians who want the highest training they can get in these fields. Such training does not stop at twenty-one.

Considering this, I suggest that, besides increasing the annual value of the exemption for children, we should continue it as long as the child is in fact dependent. I do not myself think that any special safeguards would be needed against abuse of this extension; but, if I am wrong, it would not be difficult to provide them.

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Exemptions Inadequate

Now consider, with this in mind, Section 5 (e) of the Act, which exempts from taxation \$400 of income for each dependent child or grandchild under twenty-one. (In what follows I shall generally use "child", "children", and "childless" as referring to such dependent children and grandchildren.)

The annual value of this exemption in tax saved per child, to those who have enough income to benefit by the whole of it, increases with the total income of the taxpayer. It is worth least to couples with incomes of \$1,501, saving them, for one child, \$27. It is worth most to couples with incomes of \$501,901 or more. It saves them, for one child, \$312.

There are two points about this. The first is that, the bigger your income, the more taxation your children save you. The second, and more important point is that the saving, in comparison to the cost of giving the children what they ought to have, is inadequate throughout the low- and medium-income groups, and, in the neighborhood of the minimum, derisory.

There is, of course, a limit to what can be done by exemption, since exemption helps only those with enough income to benefit by it; and I am not suggesting, in present circumstances, any drastic revision of the Act. But, so far as it can be done without that, my general aim would be to let people with children in the low- and medium-income groups pay at least \$150 a child less income tax than people with the same income and no children. At present, it is not until total income reaches \$11,600 that the exemption becomes worth that amount. It would be better, too, if the value of the exemption were kept at about this figure for all incomes, instead of rising, as it does now, with rising income.

If we were not at war, I should want to do this, so far as possible, by reductions in the tax now paid by those with children. But, as it is, the Dominion cannot afford any net loss of revenue, and every reduction must be compensated. Thus part only of the proposed increase in the value of the exemption for children would be brought about by collecting less from their parents, and the rest by collecting more from the childless.

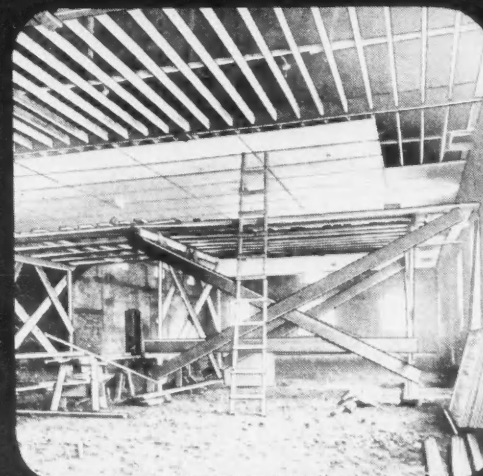
But in this, as in most questions of money, the relative is scarcely less

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THE HITLER WAR

American Convoys Are Coming

NOT all the rear-guard actions are being fought out in Greece. The American isolationists, driven progressively back from the Destroyer Deal to Conscription to Lease-Lend, are now making a bitter last stand on Convoy. They have chosen strong ground to defend, too, and may be still holding it after our troops are out of Greece, for as the President has said: "Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war," and the United States isn't quite ready yet to walk straight into the war by the front door.

The isolationists are trying to insinuate that the country is being dragged slyly into it by the back door. But their noisy talk of neutrality and their fallacious arguments that the United States can by her own determination stay out of a war which is moving swiftly towards her from two sides convince a smaller and smaller number of people. The Administration meanwhile follows its previously successful tactics of allowing them to expend their fury, avoiding a test of strength in the Senate for the moment, knowing that when all the talking is done the logic of events will prove as overwhelming in the matter of American convoys, as the German juggernaut has proven in the Balkans.

The question is such a simple and straightforward one that the common sense of the American people can only decide it in one way. The United States, suddenly faced last summer with the prospect of living in a world without the British Commonwealth, and alone with the predatory Axis Powers, decided that she didn't like it. Then it was a question of some quick naval help and the public opinion polls by which this modern republic is governed showed the great majority of the people in

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

favor of giving Britain several dozen destroyers. Next it was a case of help in planes and afterwards of merchant shipping, and the Lease-Lend legislation was devised to take care of that again with majority support among the people. Now the United States is deeply committed, by word and deed, to a British victory and the defeat of Hitler, and is making a gigantic effort to produce the necessary arms.

Futility and Frustration

But Germany is making a vast effort to send those arms to the bottom of the Atlantic. For the United States to stand idly by, and not take the steps which are within her power to see that those arms get to the fighting front, would involve, as a recent writer in the *Wall Street Journal* put it, "such futility and frustration as to seem absurd." American columnists and cartoonists have reduced the issue to the plain question: "Are we going to deliver the goods?"

Various suggestions have been put forward by which the United States could help deliver the goods without taking any risk of war, but they appear both naive and impractical. The U.S. Navy might convoy only half-way across the Atlantic, that is, stay within the "Western Hemisphere." But there is no assurance that Hitler regards the Western Hemisphere as sacred territory. Churchill has informed the Americans that German U-boats and battle cruisers have already operated well beyond the half-way line in the Atlantic. And convoying half-way wouldn't be nearly so much help as it sounds. It would still leave about 95 per cent of the anti-submarine

work to the British Navy, whose convoys mostly only extend to mid-ocean anyway.

It has been suggested that the United States might convoy goods to Iceland, where they could be transhipped to Britain. But the necessary dock and storage facilities are completely lacking in Iceland. More practical is the idea of conveying to Irish ports and transshipping there. But this needs Irish permission, which has so far been unobtainable, and is besides only an evasion, using the technicality of Irish neutrality to send American ships into the war zone. Ireland wouldn't remain "neutral" long; the German raids on Dublin, just after this scheme was brought out, were undoubtedly intended as a warning of what would happen.

Finally there is the alternative strongly advocated by Willkie on his return from Britain, of transferring destroyers to the British flag at the rate of five or ten a month, which is as fast as the British can make the necessary alterations and outfit them with officers and crews. (Britain's naval reserves aren't unlimited, and the American-designed ships are something of a square peg in a round hole, in the Royal Navy). But Secretary Knox and the professional American naval leaders are dead against transferring any more destroyers or other units of the U.S. fleet to Britain. Far from expressing a lack of sympathy for our cause, this is the best indication we have that American convoys are coming; because the reason they give is that they would rather keep the ships under the American flag and do the conveying themselves.

Working Partnership

This would avoid the delays and awkwardness of fitting the ships into the British Navy, and avoid as well handing all the work to the British; while if the worst comes to the worst and Britain falls, American naval strength would remain unimpaired in face of the combined threat of the Axis world alliance. In the meantime the U.S. Navy would have developed a working partnership with the British Navy and be in a better position to influence its decision to carry on from American bases. I don't know how much time Washington still spends speculating on a possible conquest of the British Isles, but the decision to open American naval yards for the repair of British warships may have been at least partly intended to familiarize the British with the facilities on this side of the Atlantic. And the people of New York, by their overwhelming hospitality to the crew of the *Malaya*, may be out to keep that great battleship on this side for good!

Once the United States does go into conveying, there are many signs that she will bring some vigorous new ideas along. Her first suggestion, widely discussed lately by British and American naval writers (and put forward in this Hitler War column a few weeks after the fall of France) is to substitute for the present convoy system a single heavily-patrolled lane across the North Atlantic. The merchant ships could then "go to it" by themselves, saving all the time now wasted in waiting for convoys to form, poking along at the speed of the slowest, and clogging the ports by the arrival of ships in bunches.

It is proposed, as an illustration of the system, that fifty destroyers might be assigned to patrol a 2000-mile lane from Newfoundland to Britain. Forty would be always at sea, the others in port or dock. Each would have a 50-mile "beat" which it could cover ten times a day. Thus every mile of the route would be patrolled every 2½ hours, day and night, and no passing merchantman would ever be more than an hour and a quarter from a warship. If



German troops, under the direction of an engineer, pause to chat with a Bulgarian peasant while building a bridge across the Danube. It is a part of German policy to encourage friendly relations between their troops and people of occupied countries — when the latter behave.

a hundred destroyers were used instead of fifty, and a couple of hundred corvettes spaced in between, the patrol beats would be greatly cut down, and every part of the sea lane covered each few minutes.

It may be that this would prove a better system than convoy. But when you think of the difficulties of providing enough escort craft to screen against attack by the U-boat "wolf-packs," it does seem a formidable task to provide a screen across the entire Atlantic Ocean. Is this not an unwise thinning out of our forces, whereas successful defence demands concentration? Then besides the U-boats, German surface raiders have to be kept in mind. What the new 35,000-ton, 15-inch gun, 30 knot *Bismarck* and *Tirpitz*, operating with several of the 10,000-ton *Hipper* cruisers and the new aircraft-carrier *Graf Zeppelin* (which ought to be finished now and may give us an unpleasant surprise some day) could do to our line of light patrol craft hardly bears thinking of. We should have to provide against such attack by the assignment of half a dozen battleships, a couple of dozen cruisers and several aircraft-carriers of our own. But if these were strung out they would be at a disadvantage, while if they were bunched our several squadrons would be a long distance apart and the raiders might slip in between.

Bomb Nazi Shipyards

A broader view of American naval thought on the anti-submarine question was given by Admiral Land, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, a fortnight ago. The submarine menace, like the common cold, he said, is not capable of complete cure but only of amelioration. The best way to lick it is to get it at the source; that is, to bomb the enemy ship-building yards (such as Kiel). The next best is probably to bomb the repair and rest stations (such as Brest, Lorient and Bordeaux). Then, a greater number of British escort craft might be provided; or British convoys, incoming and out-bound, could be extended further out in the Atlantic. Convoy might be used for slow ships only, the faster merchant ships appearing to have as good a chance, under present conditions, out of convoy as in. The German plane-submarine team-work might be broken up by destroying the planes. Or, finally, an air patrol might be provided for the convoy.

Admiral Land didn't say whether the air patrol would be land-based or carried along with the convoy, but the Maritime Commission has just made the interesting experiment of converting a fast new freighter to a small carrier for some thirty planes.

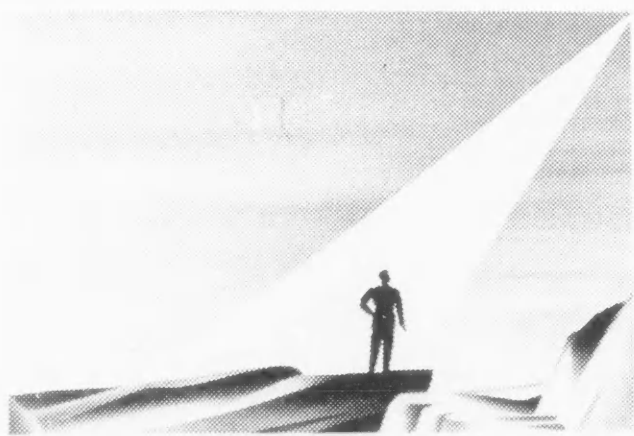
This experiment, completed in 2½ months, offers a vision of a small aircraft-carrier with every important convoy. On the days when they could operate, the planes would scout for U-boats; but probably their more important use would be to shoot down the long-range German bombers which raid convoys approaching Britain and guide the U-boat packs.

New Approaches

Such new approaches to the problem of safeguarding shipping can't not help but be stimulating, yet it should be kept in mind that on the practical side of detecting and "killing" U-boats, the Americans have everything to learn, and will take some time learning it. The U.S. Navy only accounted, by itself for one out of the 178 U-boats destroyed in the last war, although the real destruction did not begin until May 1947.

One great advantage that might come with American participation in convoy work is the opening up of the Irish bases of Lough Swilly and Berehaven. The Americans know how important these are; they maintained a battleship squadron at Berehaven during the last war, to guard against possible raids into the Atlantic by Admiral Hipper's fast battle-cruisers. President Roosevelt has been reported lately to be pressing the Dublin Government to open up these bases in return for Lease Lend arms, and he has a powerful leverage here, for Eire has been quite unable to buy arms elsewhere, and to obtain this most expensive modern commodity for nothing must have its attractions for a poor country.

For all these indications that the Administration and the Navy are busy getting ready to convoy, Secretary Knox said recently that conveying supplies for the new base in Greenland would be a legitimate experiment, and President Roosevelt has made an enigmatic remark about the law requiring American ships which sail to the newly-closed Red Sea to be "protected" and for all the furious accusations of the isolationist senators, based on letters from anonymous naval personnel, that the United States is already engaged in conveying, active American participation in the Battle of the Atlantic may still be many weeks off. The press and public have shown a growing realization during this present Mediterranean crisis, however, that it is not there, but on the Atlantic, that the war will be won, and can be won. But there are still too few minded like Senator Barkley, who shouted in answer to a dire prediction of the anti-convoy leader Tolley that the storm would then be upon them: "Well, all right, let it come."



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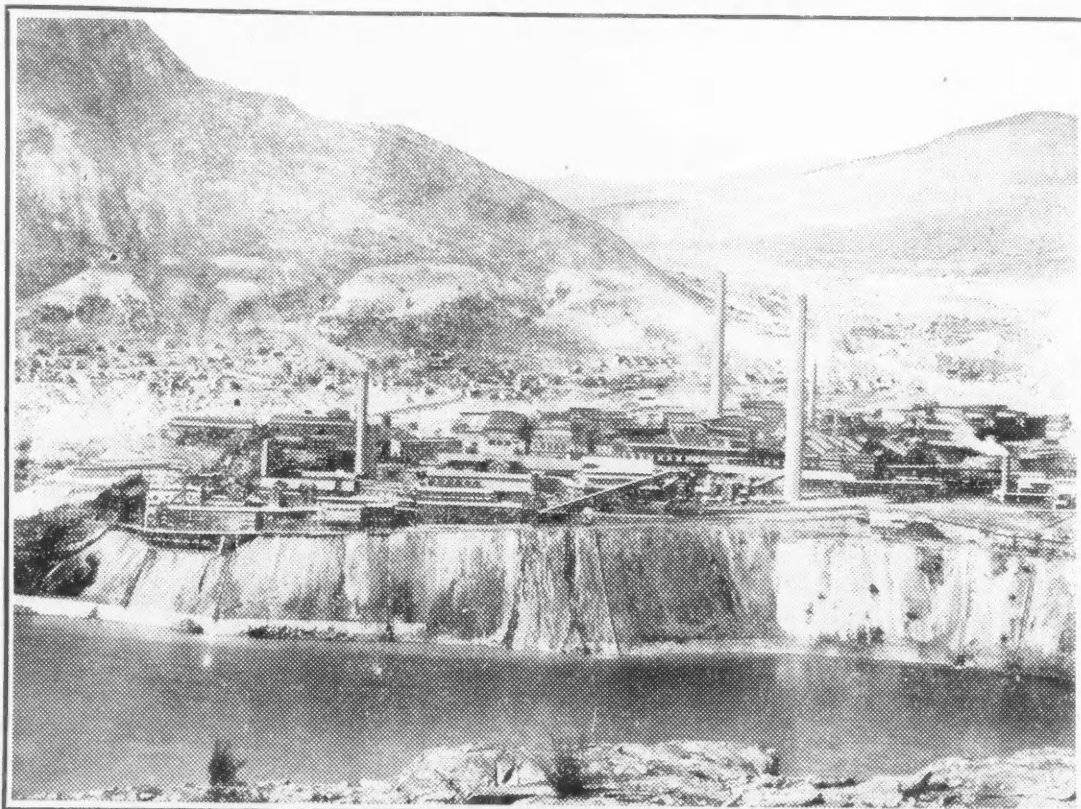
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Free Advice: Part II

BY POLITICUS

"GIVE us the tools" is what Winston Churchill said. He meant and means just that. No war can be fought with men alone. The bravest Canadian gunner can't fire shells without guns. No bayonet will stand up against a tank, no matter how courageous the man behind the bayonet. No air crew can be trained without training planes, not fight without fighters. They cannot bomb the enemy without bombers. No sailor can go to sea without ships.

Canada's whole war effort is meaningless unless there is equipment. Everything depends on what Canadians use in the field from Britain, from the United States, from our own plants. Naturally what the ministry of munitions and supply can turn out is of the highest importance to the ministries of national defence, air and navy.

Clarence Howe, the munitions and supply minister, has a job on his hands that no one man can do. Not even if he thinks he can. Mr. Howe claims that seven out of the ten units of his department are up to schedule. Turning aside any doubts about the accuracy of that statement, the results are not good enough.

Pretty Good Is No Good

Seven units out of ten up to schedule is not enough. Canadians will not be satisfied until we are up to schedule in the whole ten and then far ahead in everything being done. "Pretty good" is no sufficient answer to losses in the Balkans. "Satisfactory" is no answer to the bombings in Britain. "Doing his best" is no answer to those men who have to face the enemy without sufficient weapons of war.

First of all Mr. Howe has too much to do. For the efficient prosecution of the war his department must be broken up and more ministers appointed. There would then be better

organization. The work would be in the hands of more than one man who simply cannot, even if he were all the things Mr. Howe's intimates say of him, do it all and do it well.

In Mr. Howe's wild "defence by attack" on February 26 in the House he told about some of the work for which he is responsible. In Hansard of that date he says: "The department has been charged with all the purchasing for the army, the navy, the air force, and has to carry out all military construction work in Canada, with the exception of some work carried on by the army by day labor, and also to purchase for the government of Great Britain, the governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and two or three governments outside the empire."

Fault Is Basic

Further he is responsible for personal equipment, construction, industry, shipbuilding, mechanical transport, chemicals and explosives, shells and shell components, steel production, small arms ammunition, aeroplane frames, tanks and universal carriers, all sorts of guns.

It was in that House speech that Mr. Howe answered his critics by calling "saboteur." By calling names he did not get more equipment; not one gun out of a plant.

Before Mr. Howe made his violent attack there was a good deal of newspaper criticism of his department. That has now subsided. But the situation remains unchanged basically. And the faults are basic: too much to do for one man, too much power for one man. That is particularly serious since those who work in Mr. Howe's department say he can't have close to him any "No" men.

In addition to all the above that Mr. Howe is responsible for he is still holding on to T.C.A. Why, no one knows. He is still the minister who answers to the House for the C.B.C. Again no one knows why except Mr. Howe and Mr. King. If Mr. Howe has a power complex that's all right for Mr. Howe but not for the most efficient carrying on of the job on hand.

Let's see what a friendly newspaper says. The Winnipeg Free Press is a strong supporter of the King administration. John W. Datto is the president of the publishing firm that publishes that paper and one of the most distinguished editors in Canada. He has, since Mr. King's entrance into public life, been his consistent supporter. He and his editorial page staff are informed men. Their editorial page is at least one of the best in Canada. In the February 19 issue there is a lead editorial entitled "Safeguards Against Crisis."

Note "Cumbersome"

Here is one paragraph in that editorial: "Therefore the better way to achieve the desired end would appear to be to effect a government reorganization by remodelling as swiftly as possible the present system of administration which has now, in the service departments and in the cumbersome, amorphous and overloaded Department of Munitions and Supply, reached the breaking point. This would necessitate a re-allocation of functions, the creation of an inner war cabinet composed of men who, because of their very freedom from routine administrative affairs, could develop a long-range, wide-reaching perspective upon national necessities as a whole, and who could act also as trouble-shooters where things go wrong, as they are bound, from time to time, to do."

Please note the words "cumbersome, amorphous, and overloaded Depart-

ment of Munitions and Supply."

In the same issue of the Free Press there is an article by Grant Dexter, that paper's Ottawa correspondent of long standing. He is a capable and hard-working journalist who communes with the Great of Ottawa. Here is one paragraph of what he says in his "War Efforts Reviewed": "On the production side it is true, as a generalization, that we have failed to produce new and highly complicated war equipment; we have succeeded where the processes of production were familiar to our workmen and industrialists."

And here are the three short following paragraphs which are worth quoting:

"For the failure with respect to labor, there is no excuse.

"Considered in the mass, rather than in detail, the war program seems to have suffered from a lack of co-ordination, an inability to identify the soft spots quickly and concentrate on remedial measures. The desperate burden of war administration is being carried by a handful of ministers, while the cabinet at large makes but a small contribution.

"Hence, 1941 finds the overworked men showing unmistakable signs of strain, loss of vitality, of driving power."

Remember the Free Press is and always has been a strong Government supporter.

Examples and Suggestions

There are plenty of examples of things gone wrong with our production. In a certain place, "Somewhere in Quebec," there is a plant in which Joe Simard of Montreal, a dredging contractor, had his fist in the pie. The job was to turn out vital 25-pounders. The plant poked along for a long, long time. Why does not Mr. Howe give the production figures? Refusal to give them could have no particular relation to giving information to the enemy, as other figures have been given on other equally important pieces of equipment. The Chrysler motor people have been asked to lend a hand and now are trying to clean up what is a real mess. It hardly seems necessary to repeat that 25-pounder gun-howitzers are essential. Tragically essential. If there had been one minister responsible for heavy industry or ordnance something would have been done long ago.

In all fairness it must be said that some of the officials or public servants of Munitions and Supply are starting to get the work into some sort of shape. In certain places things are just beginning to mesh, despite the set-up.

Since this is a piece of free advice here are some definite suggestions.

First Mr. King must take T.C.A.

and C.B.C. out of Mr. Howe's hands. That is obvious to anyone at the slightest glance. Radio and civil air transportation have no relation to munitions and supply. Then Mr. Howe's department must be broken into several parts. Whichever one Mr. King wants to leave with Mr. Howe is something that should be decided purely on the basis of efficient war production.

A natural division would be to appoint a new minister who will be responsible for purchasing. That is a big enough job for one big man.

Then at the other end there is heavy production. There should be one minister responsible for that.

Break-Up Necessary

Due to lack of initiative and lack of foresight in understanding that planes and engines would be necessary to the war, Canada's aircraft industry will not be the big thing many hoped it would be at the outbreak of war. No engines will be made in Canada now. Since the United States is tooling up for aircraft production there is comparatively little this country can do except in its own fields where it is best fitted. And it is much too late to start producing engines now. But air frames are necessary and trainers are essential to our own Empire Air Training Plan. To get the fullest possible results needs a man with power and influence that only a minister can have. Then there should be a minister of aircraft production.

And while things are being done to the huge and lopsided Munitions and Supply department it might be a good idea to put all the rest of the work in that department that does not come within purchasing, ordnance production, aircraft, under still another minister.

The above divisions are not all natural departments. Some of the work sections must be placed in one or another ministry in an arbitrary way. But splitting of Mr. Howe's department must be done. And the personal feelings of Mr. Howe or some of his closest associates must not stand in the way.

Lives, Not Money

Four ministers in place of one will produce better results. Better results are the only criterion on which any thing should be based in connection with the war. Worrying about niceties may have a fatal result. For if we lose this war there will be no niceties at all, as the people of Poland or France or Belgium or Holland or Czechoslovakia or Norway or Denmark will readily agree.

One more thing. Before anyone starts to holler about costs of ministers there is this to consider. A member gets \$4,000 a year. A minister gets an extra \$10,000 and \$2,000 for a car's upkeep. New members of a cabinet will only add \$1,000 to the country's burden a year. The life of one child in Britain, of one member of the R.C.A.F., of one army buck, of one sailor, is worth many times that. And for the so-called hard-headed people there is this: \$36,000 can be saved on one aircraft by only one alert and able minister.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

What Coalition Means in Manitoba

BY B. K. SANDWELL

COALITION government in Manitoba is something entirely new in the history of British institutions. In effect it means that Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists and Social Crediters have pledged themselves to support Mr. Bracken's government whether its policies be Liberal, Conservative, Socialist or Social Credit. The result from the standpoint of democracy is deplorable to a degree.

The population of Manitoba will have had no more to say about whether it wanted to be governed by Mr. Bracken, as a result of this week's elections, than if there had never been any elections at all. A group of politicians already sitting in the Legislature have got together and decided that they, or most of them, will go on sitting for another five years, and that the public can like it or lump it, whichever it prefers.

Only two things were obvious about this election when I left Winnipeg at the end of last week. One was that the politicians would continue sitting. The other was that the vote, on the important issue of whether the public would like it or lump it, would be the lowest in the history of Canadian democracy.

It is true that not all the members of the late Legislature were opposed in the elections. One of the odd things about the coalition is that, not content with telling the electors that they should not have anything to say about the policies of the new Legislature, it told them also that they should not have anything to say about the personnel of that Legislature. All the sitting members who desired to be renominated were renominated by their respective party headquarters, without reference to the desires of the local constituency. This seems to have proved far more difficult for the local constituencies to swallow than the decision that they should not have anything to say about policies, for in quite a number of instances they proceeded to run candidates, equally pledged to the support of coalition, and frequently belonging to the same political party as the sitting member.

The tone of such a campaign, as might be expected, was almost exactly like that of an ordinary Canadian municipal election. Indeed a number of the more ardent defenders of coalition rest their case on the claim that it would be better if the affairs of the provinces were conducted in the same manner as those of the municipalities, with no direct intervention of considerations relating to federal party politics. This is a claim which needs rather careful scrutiny. It overlooks one rather important consideration. The province is a sovereign power, the municipality is not. The conduct of a sovereign power is expected to show a somewhat larger measure of unity and consistency than that of a corporation which is a creature of the sovereign power, and can be abolished or altered in character by the sovereign power if its behavior is unsatisfactory.

The Party System

The theory and principles of the party system apply in any sovereign body governing according to parliamentary rules. It is true that, in a dual-sovereignty system like that of Canada, the division of parties in provincial politics should be entirely different from the division in federal politics, since the issues are themselves entirely different. But this is rather too much to expect. A party is a number of people associating together for political ends, and it is inevitable that people who find themselves associating together for federal political ends should go on associating, in the same groups, for provincial political ends. For one thing, the control of the provincial governmental machinery is of practical use in the pursuit of political ends in the federal sphere. But whether or no the party division in the province should coincide with the party division in the Dominion (and the condition of things in Manitoba and Ontario, and recently in Quebec, rather suggests that this tendency may be losing its force), there can

be no doubt that a party division of some kind is the natural and proper method of carrying on the provincial government, simply because it is a sovereign government, and requires to be carried on by a cabinet of ministers who are definitely unified in the pursuit of a common and durable set of objectives. The Manitoba coalition government does not answer to this description in even the most moderate degree.

What Bracken Aims At

Premier Bracken is a man of notable political shrewdness and length of view, but it is not his habit to take even his intimate friends into his inmost confidence. I could find nobody in Manitoba who professed to have any inside knowledge of the motives of Mr. Bracken's coalition move. The most widely held conjecture, and in many ways the most plausible, runs something like this:

Mr. Bracken is a man of sufficient political stature to assume a place in the very front rank of federal politicians. Nobody doubts that he has had plenty of opportunity of entering Mr. King's federal cabinet, if he desired to do so. He is however also a man who likes to be at the head of whatever he belongs to, indebted to nobody for his position and subject to nobody in his decisions. There seems to be no doubt that he prefers being Premier of Manitoba to holding even a front-rank portfolio in the gift of Mr. King. Nobody, for example, seems to think that there is the slightest probability of his joining Mr. King's cabinet in the pending reconstruction, although he could add materially to its strength, and could leave the affairs of Manitoba in hands which should certainly be able to manage them safely for a few years in a legislature containing no Opposition.

But Mr. Bracken is said to look forward to a time, after the close of the war, when a Western political leader of sufficient sanity and balance to be somewhat less than actually repulsive to the people of the East may well be able to make himself the political master of Canada.

Buying Off the Groups

The coalition government, according to this theory, is nothing more nor less than a device for enabling Mr. Bracken to keep himself very clearly in a favorable light in the West, while the present great men of federal politics approach the sunset amid the clouds of wartime difficulties. Without coalition Mr. Bracken might have a difficult time keeping himself before the west in a pleasing light. No single party is at all likely to outvote him; but Manitoba is a hotbed of little parties which manage to get a few seats in the legislature, and Mr. Bracken has already had experience of governing with the advice and consent of a bunch of Social Crediters, and did not at all like it. By coalition he practically buys off these peculiar groups by giving them a share of the offices, and at the same time discredits them with their followers by proving that if they can get office they care nothing about their principles. This is probably no great revelation to the Social Crediters, but it is generally supposed that it is having a very detrimental effect upon the morale of the C.C.F.

There is the widest diversity of opinion as to how Mr. Bracken will go to work to extend his ascendancy over the other prairie provinces. His enemies assert that having been repulsed on the Sirois report he is quite capable of allowing Manitoba to go into default on its bond interest and thereby to make common cause with Mr. Aberhart—who could never by any stretch of imagination be regarded as a possible rival for Mr. Bracken in the federal sphere. This is probably unjust, but it has

to be remembered that any leader who proposes to establish himself in a strong position in the federal field by the votes of the west will have to adopt a very realistic attitude about western grievances. On the other hand, any such leader who can direct the immense political energy of the west into channels where it can really be employed to achieve something for the satisfaction and rehabilitation of that part of the Dominion will be performing a national service of the highest importance. Mr. Bracken's friends believe that this is what he has in mind, and feel that the temporary suspension of the democratic machinery of Manitoba for a few wartime years is a small price to pay for its achievement.

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Red Army Would Be No "Push-Over" for Hitler

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

SHORTLY following the outbreak of war Josef Stalin publicly called upon the government of the Soviet Union to "keep the entire people and state mobilized in preparedness to face the danger of military attack."

In recent months this statement has been echoed repeatedly by nearly all responsible Russian leaders. On Feb. 24, it was again referred to by Commissar of Defense, Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, in an ad-

dress on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Red Army.

Whom do the Russians expect to attack them?

At the beginning of the war, they believed that the possibility still existed for a fairly united "capitalist" front against the Soviet Union. At the time of the war with Finland, they expected intervention by France and Great Britain. Today however, this warning can only refer to one power, Nazi Germany, or a German-led coalition of defeated and collaborating powers. Japan seems to have been disposed of for the time being by the recent Neutrality Pact.

One can have his choice of variants as to what might happen in the case of a German attack against the Soviet Union. The fact remains that Russia is not defenseless and that it possesses a powerful army which is certain to give a good account of itself.

Great Secrecy

Great secrecy surrounds the Red Army's strength and equipment. The present number of its planes can only be surmised, the composition of the fleet only estimated. One thing is agreed upon by all experts. That is, that the Red Army has greatly improved since the Finnish war.

Prior to 1938, foreign knowledge of the Red Army was restricted to reports of military attaches who had witnessed Soviet parades and to government communiques. Since 1938, the Red Army has gone through two Eastern campaigns at Changkufeng and Nomanhan, and the Russo-Finnish war. In the East the army was officially reported to have done well. There, however, the foreign press had not been represented. Thus it was in Finland that the western powers had an opportunity to examine the Red Army at close range for the first time.

The reaction of our press and the Finnish censorship to the war was such as to make the publication of objective news almost impossible. If one were to take the dispatches of the correspondents as criterion, the Red Army was poor in quality and hopelessly weak in power.

Will Germany attack Russia? Churchill thinks so. In any case, the Russians are taking no chances and are preparing to defend themselves.

The Red Army is being reinforced. Even children are engaging in war games. New units are being added to the Red Fleet. The lessons of the Finnish war and two campaigns against Japan are being utilised to effect a thorough reorganization of the command and tactical methods.

The exact strength of the Soviet armed forces is a deeply guarded secret. But all evidence suggests that it is considerable and that in the case of Nazi attack the Russians will fight and fight hard.

Russia's victory led many trained observers and military experts to re-examine the situation. That trained observer and outstanding correspondent, Leland Stowe, wrote on March 20, 1940: "Russia's army is a much better army than some foreign experts have suspected. Military observers here are generally agreed about that. The Soviet command has shown a considerable capacity to learn by experience and revise its tactics. . . . Qualified foreign officers regarded the mid-winter supply problem as almost insoluble, yet on every front the Russian divisions kept attacking without respite. Today these experts are trying to figure out how the Soviets, under such severe handicaps, managed to supply an army which at the end totalled from forty-two to forty-five divisions, or approximately 750,000 men. Russian equipment, particularly its long range six-inch guns and airplanes and tanks of all sizes, has shown itself to be good."

Analysis by military experts in American magazines resulted in similar conclusions. It was their opinion that the Russian army was well equipped, its men were brave and loyal, the officers good, but the staff work was relatively poor, indicating a lack of training and experience.

The Russians themselves came to the same conclusions with respect to their staff work. "The Red Army has been fundamentally reorganized on the basis of the lessons learned in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Finland," the new Chief of Staff, General Gregory K. Zhukoff said in addressing the nation on Red Army Day, 1941.

End Political Control

The most important element of this reorganization has been the abolition of the political commissars. These, considered necessary at one time to guarantee the loyalty of officers and proper contact of men with the command, now brought about a duality of leadership which proved detrimental in actual warfare. A change was also made in the methods of training. The Finnish war exposed a considerable lack of field experience. Immediately following it, the army command began to organize large scale war games on the various fronts and began to place greater emphasis upon actual experience rather than theory.

Much water has flowed under the bridges of war since the Finnish campaign. Along with everyone else, the Russians have learnt a great deal. The fall of France, events in Norway, the battles in Africa and the Balkans have served and continue to serve as visual lessons in warfare. The few items reported at rare intervals of the tactical and other changes within the Red Army, indicate however, that the Russians have probably improved their armed forces during the past year to the same degree as the British have improved their own. The greatest forward strides of all were made in the improvement of defensive positions on the Western frontier, where the immediate danger is offered by Germany.

This has been facilitated most of all by the incorporation of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Western Ukraine, Byelorussia, Bessarabia and portions of Finland into the Union of Soviet republics. Nor was this so

solely because the prospective enemy has been pushed further from the vital areas of the country. It was so especially because the acquisition of these territories gave the Russians a powerful double defense line against aggression. The old frontier with Poland, the Baltic countries and Roumania had been kept heavily fortified. Now the new frontier, as much as four hundred miles further west, is fortified just as strongly. An invader from the west in order to penetrate the Soviet Union will be forced to attempt to breach two sets of powerful fortifications extending all the way from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Although fixed fortified lines are now out of favor, the Russians are building extensive concrete fortifications along the western frontier as was attested to by a recent article in the Red Army organ, *Red Star*. This was the first mention of such fortifications.

Nerve Centres Inland

Making invasion by blitzkrieg even more difficult is the fact that the nerve centres of Soviet war industry such as Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov, Gorki, and the major areas of oil production such as Baku and the Ural oilfields are located from 1,000 to 3,000 miles from the German frontier. No bombers have as yet been built that can effectively negotiate such distances. Leningrad, of course, may be reached via Finland,

and Baku, via the Black sea, but there, precautionary measures are apparently being taken. Soviet railways are of a different gauge from the German. Russian highways run parallel to the frontier and are laid out in a way to make penetration of the country more difficult. An invading force would have to cross the Dniester, Dnieper and Don rivers to get at the oilfields, and to prevent outflanking, the front would have to extend for more than 2,000 miles from north to south. That this is a gigantic task is fairly obvious.

How strong is the Red Army? Most observers agree that it consists of 250 to 300 first line divisions of about 5,000,000 men; about 100 to 150 second line divisions more poorly equipped; and about 15,000,000 more or less well-trained reserves.

In 1936 the German air expert Colonel von Bulow set Russia's production at 8,000 planes per year and in 1939 her airforce was rated second in the number of planes and



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third in general efficiency, with Germany being first and England second. In 1937 the total number of planes in the Russian airforce was thought to be between 15 and 18 thousand. There are reasons to believe that the number is between 25 and 30 thousand today. In the war with Finland, Russian planes performed very well although they appeared to be slightly outmoded by comparison with the latest German and British models. However when Soviet troops occupied Bessarabia it was reported that their airplanes landed tanks behind Roumanian lines.

Two years ago the Red Army possessed thirteen horsepower of mechanical equipment for every front-line soldier. The Germans estimated at that time that the Russians had 10,000 tanks, 150,000 military tractors, and 100,000 other military vehicles. During the Finnish war, the Russians introduced tank sleighs driven by airplane propellers and the largest tanks seen up to that time anywhere in the world. After the fall of the Mannerheim line, experts reported that a Russian artillery corps could hurl 66 tons of steel per minute to the German 48. To breach the Mannerheim line, Russian siege guns were said to have been placed hub to hub all the way across the Karelian peninsula, literally uprooting fortifications with their fire.

The Red Fleet

In 1939 Russia was believed to have had 150 submarines, 33 destroyers and 8 larger warships. Known to be under construction at that time were two battleships, two cruisers, three aircraft carriers, six destroyers. Some of these have been completed. Recently, Naval Commissar Nikolai G. Kuznetsov reported that the Red Fleet "was expanding enormously" and that the Soviet shipyards were "pouring out the most modern of destroyers, cruisers and battleships." Vice-Commissar and Admiral of the Fleet, I. S. Isaakoff, wrote in the Communist Party organ *Pravda*: "Our yards, which hitherto have been building single ships, now are able to produce them serially." On Feb. 24 it was revealed at Moscow that a military flotilla had been formed on the Danube River.

One third of the current 1941 budget of the U.S.S.R.—70,900,000,000 roubles—is being devoted to defense. With the rouble nominally 19 cents, this is \$14,000,000,000 or about \$39,000,000 per day, not much less than is being spent by Britain for active warfare. Two and a half billion dollars have been allotted for naval construction.

This observer will refrain from joining the fray of the argument whether or not the Germans will be able to defeat the Red Army without any difficulty. It does seem as if the Russian army is very good. "Every Russian," G.E.R. Gedyer from Moscow and now Istanbul correspondent of the *New York Times*, wrote some time ago, "will feel that he is fighting for himself... morale will be good. If he is requested he will doubtless fight gallantly and

with as much success as can be expected with inadequate transportation and insufficient supplies." The last clause raises the essential question of whether Soviet industry and railways are good enough to support their army.

Apparently the Russians are doing something about this. Walter Duranty, in writing from Moscow reported some weeks ago that both have improved considerably during the past year.

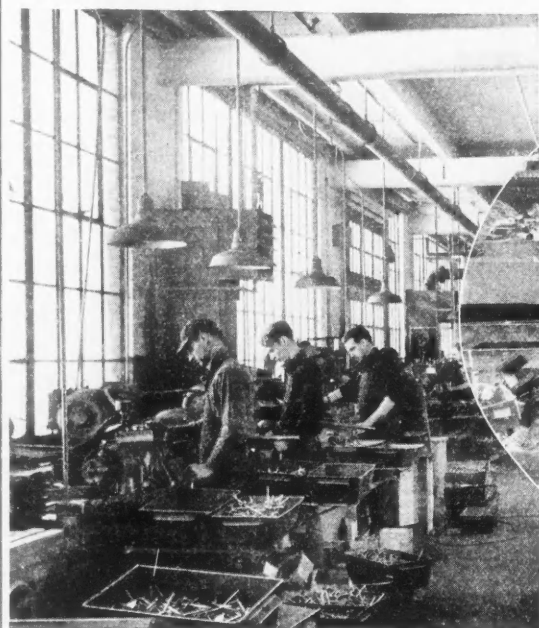
People Are Armed

One other factor makes an invasion of the Soviet Union quite difficult. It is that the government has deliberately fostered the policy of training the whole population in the art of war and has armed the people. One can imagine how much harder it would have been for the Germans to overrun any of the countries they invaded had the populations been trained and armed along

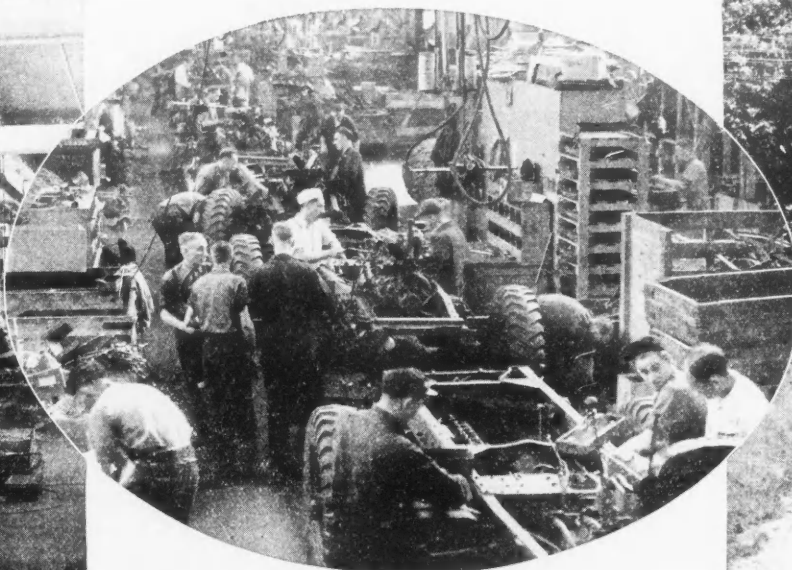
with the armed forces. The Russians are planning to make no such mistake. They are even training their children. In January more than 1,000,000 school children engaged in "large scale war games" under army instruction.

At the moment there are no conclusive indications that Germany plans to attack the Ukraine in the near future. But if it does the Russians will fight and fight hard.

There is no doubt that they will attempt to carry the war to the enemy's territory. Contrary to Germany's position in regard to Russia, Soviet bombers are within two hours' flight from crucially important German war industry centres. One interesting development of such a situation will be that the Communists the world over will support the war against Germany in order to assist what they consider to be "the fatherland of the world's workers."



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STEEL WARRIORS AND DESERT DRIVES

THE desert campaigns, both offensive and defensive, that are being waged in Northern and East Africa, owe their successes, wherever achieved, to the perfect co-ordination existing between all branches of the service. The A-B-C of these operations can also be summed up in "Australian dash, British brawn, Canadian machines."

During the past decade Canada's Automotive Industry has more than "grown up"—it has created Canada's Number 1 industrial payroll—assumed the proportions of a colossus for Empire defence. From every Province and many sources come this industry's resources, marshalling the activities of loggers, miners, mill

workers and others in basic industries; the thousands engaged in the manufacture of automotive parts and employed in car factories.

A most important unit in this vast defensive scheme is Thompson Products Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario—suppliers of essential parts such as pistons, piston pins, valves, valve seat inserts and retainer locks, tie rods, tie rod ends—and every last "Thompsonite" has tightened his belt for the task. Here at Thompson Products, certain parts are held to dimensional tolerances deemed impossible a few years ago. And such standards of precision are a Thompson ideal, maintained and sustained by "Thompsonites" as they hasten "the tools that will help to finish the job".

"LEAPFROG" OVER BREST: "A strong force of the aircraft Bomber Command attacked the naval base at Brest where hits are believed to have been made on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, lying at their berths." Secure in the knowledge of overwhelming support from across the sea—that more and more aircraft are on the way to supplement Britain's home production—the R. A. F. goes "all out" in its

drive on enemy objectives. Bombers and fighters for Britain keep flowing from the plants of North American, Curtiss, Douglas, Lockheed, Consolidated, Bell, Brewster, Grumman and others. Such aircraft manufacturers rely on Thompson precision parts, hardened and ground with scrupulous care. For only aviation parts of extreme accuracy and stamina can stand up under withering wartime punishment.



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Heard Melodies Are Sweet

POEMS 1930-1940, by Edmund Blunden. Macmillan, \$3.50.

AMONG that group of poets whom we now speak of as "The Georgians" none was able to give his work a more musical quality than Edmund Blunden. It is odd that a poet to whom chamber music is a puzzle and orchestral music a torture should have written some of the most delicately turned and exquisitely balanced verse that we have seen in the present century. Like most of the Georgians his work is deeply influenced by Greek and Latin verse, but the music is pure English. Blunden's poetry is modern without being idiosyncratic, and traditional without being derivative, and thus far he is a Georgian; but the musical quality of his work is his own special gift, and it is this which will ensure some of his work a life in future ages.

This volume is a collection of most of what Blunden has written during the past ten years, and the work contained in it is of very uneven merit. The long poem *A Summer's Fancy* is in his best vein and the group of *Echoes From The Great War* are in his most familiar manner; the first World War was probably the greatest single formative influence in this poet's life, and much of his best work has been devoted to it. But there are a few things, such as the *Elegy On His Majesty King George V*, which only Edmund Blunden's delicate workmanship save from the commonplace. But that workmanship is always a delight, even in a rhymed obituary notice.

An admirer of the most up-to-the-minute poetry might perhaps accuse Edmund Blunden of using "poetic diction" in his work. But such a critic would be wrong, at least in part.

Like most of the Georgians, Blunden is a scholar and a lover of the classics. During the Great War, in which he was engaged before he was twenty, he carried a book of Latin verse with him, even in battle. Such men do not express themselves in common language because they do not use such language to clothe their thoughts. I do not imply that a poet must also be a scholar in order to write well; I merely offer this explanation of the peculiarly elegant and sweet diction used by Edmund Blunden in his work. It is not modern, admittedly, in the sense of being the language of the moment, but it will live the longer for that.



David Low, political cartoonist, sans famous beard, is now a fire-fighter.

New Gods For Old

BIOGRAPHY OF THE GODS, by A. Eustace Haydon. Macmillan, \$2.75.

THE author of this book has handled his subject with great modesty and tact. It is no easy matter to write about gods, even dead ones, without giving offence, but Mr. Haydon's detached and scholarly manner is his safeguard. He is neither a rowdy atheist, out to have some fun with the orthodox, nor is he one of those theologians who is ready to be rude about all gods except that of the Christian world. Mr. Haydon is never rude about any god, even when, as Mark Twain might say, he doesn't take much stock in him. The reader must admire the adroit way in which Mr. Haydon treats his subject thoroughly without giving any reasonable grounds for purely religious controversy.

No attempt is made in this book to explain why the gods were brought into existence by man; the author leaves that matter strictly to the psychoanalysts, and it is significant that the name of Freud is never brought into the book. It is the personal history of the gods which interests Mr. Haydon: how they rose

to power, how obscure gods became world gods, how gods who had failed were thrown over by their followers and so died, how lusty, bawdy fertility gods gradually sobered down into thundering, austere arbiters of moral order. As one generation of gods grows old and dies, another rises to take its place. The gods of the present world religions are of a generation which has lasted roughly for three thousand years, not long, as time goes, and Mr. Haydon sees them as losing their grip on mankind. He does not hazard any prophecy as to what gods will replace them.

Gods are, after all, symbols of the ideals and aspirations of those who worship them, and as such they inspire respect or condemnation. It is cheering to find evidence in this book that the gods have been growing progressively more humane through the centuries. But as they have grown gentler and more intellectual they have also grown weaker in their power to inspire awe and obedience in their followers. Perhaps, as Freud has suggested, our desire for civilization has outrun our ability to make it effective.

South American Epic

THE GAUCHO MARTIN FIERRO, by Jose Hernandez, translated by Walter Owen. Oxford, \$3.50.

PERHAPS it is excusable to admit ignorance of the existence of the epic of Martin Fierro which is, it appears, the particular ornament of the literature of the Argentine. The first part of it was published by the author, Jose Hernandez, in Buenos Aires in 1872; it became so popular that he added a second part in 1879. Although the work is very well known in South America it has attracted little attention in the rest of the world, and thus Mr. Owen's translation has about it the novelty of a new poem.

The gaucho is the South American equivalent of a cowboy: a restless, independent, simple, picturesque and passionate creature, a man with no plan for the future, a man ready

to fight and perhaps to die at any time. Martin Fierro is the tale of love, death, pleasure, Indian fighting and singing-contests makes exciting reading.

Unable to compare it with the original, I can only say that Mr. Owen has produced a spirited English poem which reads, as a usual thing, smoothly and gratefully. It is only when he is translating what is obviously gaucho slang that Mr. Owen's diction is a little stiff, and magnifying the difficulties, who can blame him? Some of Martin's homesickness, like so much homely wisdom, sounds platitudinous in translation. But on the whole we can be magnanimous in this a difficult task and performed and a new and interesting work made available to the English speaking world. Mr. Owen has written an excellent Preface.

Japanese Woman

BY TAOS

MY NARROW ISLE, by Sumie Seo Mishima. McLelland & Stewart, \$3.50.

WE OF the West know far too little of Japan, and the little we do know is bound up with very natural prejudice against her external policies. I hope therefore that this extremely interesting book will find a wide public.

Though it is called *The Story of a Modern Woman in Japan* and is written in the form of an autobiography it presents a very full picture of the impact of the Western world on the old feudal state which has not yet disappeared. At least

until the present "Chinese Incident" the family was absolutely dominant and the women kept in a state of almost incredible servitude. Even modern industrialism made little impression upon this feudal relationship. The wife was expected to hand over all her earnings to the family, the wages often being handed over in advance by the industrialist against her contract. Sumie Mishima with her American education tried for years to overcome this, but always her personal circumstances held her back, and this beautifully written book, which is sometimes very moving, is the story of her attempt.

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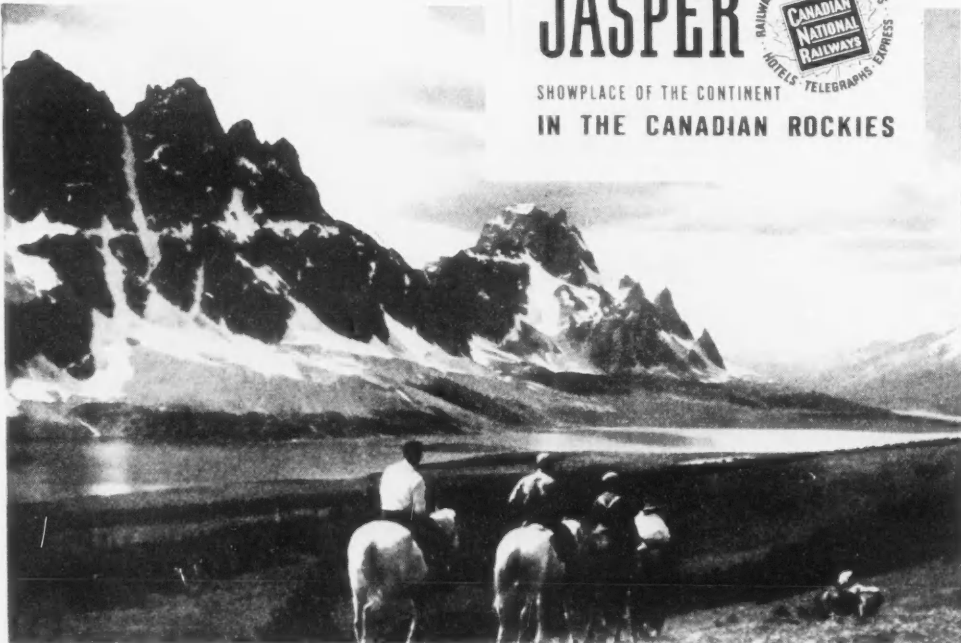
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THE BOOKSHELF

Shakespeare Can Take It

THIS SCEPTRED ISLE, by G. Wilson Knight. Macmillan. 35 cents.

THIS small book is a collection by Mr. Wilson Knight of a number of the very many passages in the plays of Shakespeare which are applicable to England's present situation and the world crisis. In times of great stress we need the comfort of great words, and so we must be grateful to Mr. Knight for bringing these speeches together for us and saving us the trouble of hunting them up for ourselves. Furthermore, we are in his debt for some advice on elocution, for he gives us a tip or two on how to read the passages he has selected. "In speaking them," says Mr. Knight, "make frequent changes of voice, from high to low and back again; and, generally, start quietly, but let the sounds roll out more powerfully about three-quarters of the way through any long speech. Treated like this, Shakespeare's poetry has a quite surprising effect." This counsel is included because *This Sceptred Isle* is a 'lecture recital' and Mr. Knight doubtless wants us to get as much value out of it as if we were able to hear him deliver it himself.

More than elocution, however, will be needed to get his readers to agree with the original part of this pamphlet, which is acceptable only if one shares Mr. Knight's mystical attitude toward Shakespeare. Great as poet and dramatist, Shakespeare never set up as a prophet, and it is a little unfair to throw a seer's mantle over his shoulders now when Nostradamus himself might refuse

to speak. Incidentally it is tactless of Mr. Knight to assure us that the Cromwell who appears in *Henry VIII* is not Oliver Cromwell; many of Mr. Knight's readers have also read a book.

On the whole, although I enjoyed re-reading the familiar passages in

which the greatest of our poets expressed his love for England, no amount of changing my voice from high to low and back again, nor letting the sounds roll out more powerfully produced any surprising effect in my perusal of Mr. Knight's commentary.

Incomprehensible Or Not?

BY JOHN REID

50 POEMS, by E. E. Cummings. Collins. \$2.00.

THE Unfamiliar With will probably tackle Mr. Cummings' latest 50 as if they were a new sort of intellukchooal crossword puzzle and, pulling out a poem, purr: Oh look what! A good boy (am I?) will play with the syntax until a prose meaning ("foolish shapes coughing with men more on than in them") is wrangled or teased (use no nails!) from

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(which is because or why [at least anyhow] I discipline your dreams; if

my meaning's muddled you'll save the price of the above—certainly not meant for Jack Horner).

What I'm driving at, duckie, is: Cummings' poems are as obscure and meaningless as what I say about them, but if you can't follow that you won't want this: Poetry is made of words; Cummings' words squirm alive on the page (don't stick in your pun); they don't 'mean' they are. Also, in amusing and exuberant verse he guys the phoneys, the meaningless erudition of the unoriginal and the fake who set up camp "proud of his scientific attitude." Though some think E.E. a fake himself, mainly because of arbitrary splitting of words and a prose volume about a trip to Russia that did not tread the thin red line, this reviewer has found many poems he enjoyed, and if he has not the enthusiasm of six years ago, he still recommends Cummings' most recent volume to those who have already read him.

Evaluation of Modern Music

OUR CONTEMPORARY COMPOSERS, by John Tasker Howard. Oxford. \$4.25.

THIS is an excellent and complete study of the music which has been written in the United States since 1900, with biographical and critical comments upon the composers who were responsible for it. It might easily have been a dangerous task for one man to attempt to give us a perspective on a very great num-

ber of musicians, but John Tasker Howard handles it with great tact and skill. This book forms a useful companion volume to his earlier work, *Our American Music*, and although the contemporaneous nature of its subject matter will certainly prevent it from being so completely acceptable in all circles as was the earlier work it must win respect from musicians and critics of many shades of opinion.

Mr. Howard has avoided the charge of evaluating the men of whom he writes by the arbitrary measure of his own opinion, for when a major work is under discussion he quotes liberally from the criticisms which greeted its early performances. His writing is far from colorless, however, and his shrewd judgments often confirm the opinion which we have formed in the concert-hall or when listening to the radio, that such-and-such a work, despite a flood of publicity, is somewhat less than messianic in importance. Mr. Howard offers a very fair opinion upon the work and critical abilities of Deems Taylor, who seems to be a storm-centre in the musical world of America; he also has some deeply interesting comments on the criticism of Constant Lambert, the brilliant, individual, but sometimes mistaken English critic.

The book is arranged for easy reference and as well as the critical and autobiographical material it offers a number of valuable appendices of recorded American music, of prize-winning compositions, and other matters germane to his subject.

Source Book On Liberty

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH
THEY PREACHED LIBERTY, by Franklin P. Cole. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

WHILE most addresses on political freedom the greatest question now before the peoples of the world are tame in comparison with the utterances of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt it goes without saying that countless lesser lights are expected to dilate on the theme. Preachers, educationists, service-

club orators and editorial writers must perforce refresh the minds of their hearers and readers with references to the great theme of Liberty. Admittedly it is difficult to make such utterances seem unbackneyed. That is what gives value to the present source book devised by Rev. Mr. Cole, a young minister of Portland, Maine. It is an anthology of quotations from New England ministers, who prior to and during the American Revolutionary War preached countless sermons on the subject of political liberty.

In his able introduction Mr. Cole points out that these preachers were highly educated men, deeply versed

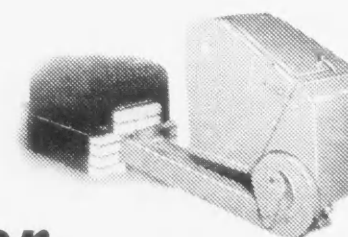
in Hebrew and Classic literature; and had abundant fountains of inspiration. As Puritans, political and religious freedom was an hereditary topic. Decades after the House of Stuart had ceased to reign in Britain, they were applying to it phraseology that comes in aptly today to denounce Nazism. The excerpts are not lengthy, but anyone who enjoys resounding, rich invective (and who does not?) will find much to his taste. If I were writing speeches for cabinet ministers, or was a member of Parliament, likely to be called upon at short notice to defend liberty after luncheon, I should certainly keep this book handy.



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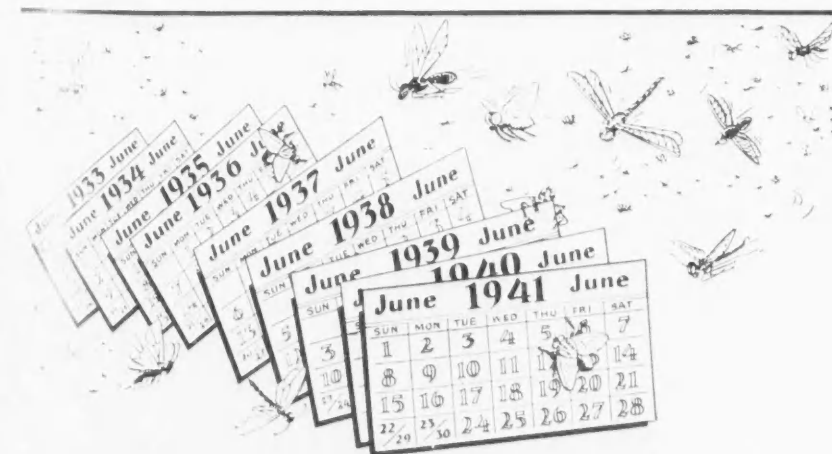
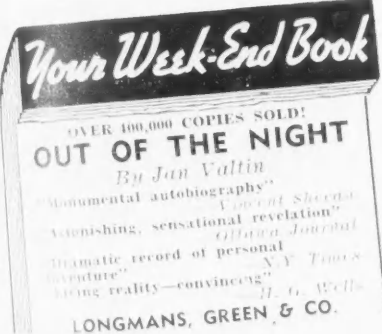
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South Africa's Deneys Reitz

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

"PATRIOTISM is not enough," is a quotation frequently heard since the last war. It contains a great truth, but let us not fool ourselves! A nation without patriotism is a push-over for a nation that has it in good measure. In this modern world dynamic patriotism is the price of survival. Perhaps what will cause the greatest difficulty in subduing Germany is the fact that for seven years young Nazis have been schooled in and thoroughly imbued with one of the most portentous and ancient concepts of our race—heroic and vicarious self-sacrifice for a fatherland.

When a man says he is ready to shed his last drop of blood to defend the British system in the world, he attracts attention. If this statement is backed up by the fact that he has already shed much blood to preserve that system, he is worthy of respect. But if—adding the suggestion of miracle to such sacrifice—he had fought against Britain years ago, and had been exiled by her from his native land, his present British patriotism is most amazing.

Colonel Deneys Reitz is the man to whom I refer. Once an enemy, he is now a friend. How dyed-in-the-

Colonel Deneys Reitz is a most remarkable man, even in these remarkable times. Once a dyed-in-the-wool enemy of Britain, who fought against her in the Boer War and chose to exile himself thereafter rather than take the oath of allegiance, he was converted by the principles of Dominion status for South Africa, helped to suppress a Boer rebellion in 1914 and to drive the Germans from German West and German East Africa, and finished up in the Great War commanding a battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front.

Since then his record has been one of continuous public service in South Africa. He has been a Member of Parliament many years, and a Cabinet Minister a lot of the time. He is now Deputy Premier of the Union of South Africa, and a tireless worker for his country and the British Empire.

wool a Boer he was came to light after the peace treaty between Boer and Briton had been signed. It is related that when Reitz was asked to take the oath of allegiance to the British sovereign he spat on the ground and chose exile. His companions-in-arms who were remaining in the country, before signing the required undertaking, with muttered curses, fired their reserve ammunition into the air, smashed their rifles in pieces at the butt, hurling the fragments to the ground at the feet of the English officer presiding. His father, brothers, uncles, cousins and other no-surrender relatives chose exile. They were hell-bent on drinking the cup of defeat to the dregs.

This statement about shedding the last drop of blood was made in London a year ago. He was there as go-between for South Africa and the War Office. When his words reached Capetown they were believed by all the Boers because Reitz had already taken up arms and fought for Britain.

(1) In 1914 with Smuts and Botha to suppress the rebellion of De Wet;
(2) In 1915 and 1916 to drive the Germans from German West and German East Africa;
(3) In 1917 and 1918 commanding infantry units on the Western Front twice severely wounded winding up the watch on the Rhine as commanding officer of a Royal Scots Fusiliers battalion.

To quote General Smuts: "Since

then he has taken a leading part in the life of his country."

He has been changed to use a groupism—from an enemy into a most helpful friend. He has held many cabinet portfolios in the Union of South Africa Government and today is Deputy Premier to General Smuts, the Prime Minister. The story of his career is a parable about the results of British governmental methods. Until 1905 no deadlier foe of Britain could be found north or south of the equator. His change of heart and its proof by his later life are remarkable vindications of the beneficent genius of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Started at Seventeen

When the war between the British and the Boers broke out Reitz was only seventeen years of age. Although his father was Secretary of State for the Transvaal, he joined the Boer army as a private. This was done by riding to a commando, equipped with rifle, horse and saddle, and presenting himself for service. He fought in most of the major battles and in a great number of guerilla warfare actions. Smuts and Reitz were experts of an exclusive elite in this form of open fighting. For fifteen months at the head of fifteen hundred Boers they kept fifty thousand British troops at the job of attempting to pin them down in Cape Colony.

This military eruption of the South African volcano brought enlarged and dramatic experiences into the life of Reitz. Once he was projected suddenly into great responsibility. He tells about his promotion from batman to Chief of Staff in twenty minutes! His life as Britain's enemy is detailed in a famous book he wrote many years later, entitled "Commando". According to General Smuts it is the first complete account of this Boer War written by a Boer.

Sojourn in Madagascar

After the peace treaty was signed, Reitz and his brother journeyed to The Hague, thence to Paris. Here their interest in Madagascar settlement was encouraged by the French government. French public opinion indeed all continental European opinion, was most favorable to exiled Boers, especially "les deux Messieurs Reitz". The newspapers in Paris rumored that they were leading 15,000 Boers to settle in Madagascar. When the "fifteen thousand Boers" so featured in the enthusiastic reports of the French press stepped ashore at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, they were welcomed by Colonel (later Marshal) Joffre at the head of a guard of honor. When Joffre found out that Deneys and Arend Reitz were the only Boers planning residence in the island, he burst into gales of laughter at a hoax for which "les Messieurs Reitz" were in no way responsible.

Physically, and in a business way, the experience in the malaria-infested island proved disastrous. Broken in health, in 1905 he appeared at the home of General Smuts in Cape Colony. He was very ill, in fact an invalid for three years. The devoted nursing of Mrs. Smuts and the fatherly interest of the General were the means of his getting a fresh grip both on life and on health.



This ironic picture shows Adolf Hitler receiving the Olympic Olive Branch from Spiridon Luis, Greek Marathon runner, at the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936. The branch is a symbol of peace and amity.

During this period the British conferred responsible government on the two former republics, Orange Free State and the Transvaal, a prelude to the Union of South Africa. Ultimately these states were included in a federation with Cape Colony and Natal. While Reitz was ill, General Botha was a frequent visitor at the home of Smuts; here the perpetual subject of conversation was responsible government.

Dominion Status

Slowly Reitz got the picture of Dominion status—parliament elected by South Africans, independent fiscal policy, full legislative powers—full taxing powers, no monetary tribute to Britain—control of defence—all vested in their own elected representatives surely this was freedom from possible exploitation or tyranny! Where was the catch in it anyway? How was it working elsewhere? Well, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had the same kind of deal and were thriving on it. Much pondering was done before the idea penetrated freedom conferred by an Empire which had just taken liberty

away from them by conquest!

But his conviction that this was a genuine offer gained strength as he watched the unfolding of events. The legislation was passed in London, piloted through the House of Commons by that brilliant young cabinet minister Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill. Now that was a caution! During the war this chap Churchill had been captured by Boers and imprisoned at Pretoria. For weeks they had tried to capture him dead or alive. Another strange thing was that so-called "kindergarten" of Lord Milner's—the secretarial staff by which he was governing South Africa, men like John Buchan who were promoting among their Boer friends the idea of self-government.

These activities of erstwhile enemies in South Africa's behalf didn't make sense to Reitz and yet, it was apparent their program had succeeded in Canada where the bilingual problem was analogous. Scarcely crediting the good fortune of his native land, Reitz joined up. He became a British subject and swung into action promoting the gospel of Dominion self-government among his countrymen with a zeal and enthusiasm equalled only by Smuts and

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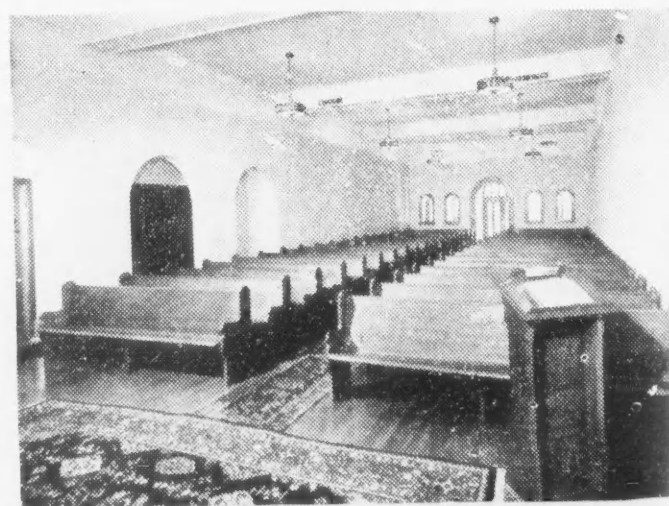
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Bohla. A far better gamble, this freedom—backed by a great Empire—than republican freedom which might be suddenly ended by the first colony-exploiting Great Power that muscled in!

At this point it is interesting for Canadians to note that whereas in Australia the formation of a federal government was characterized by the preservation of state rights, this event in South Africa was marked by their abolition. Only municipal prerogatives were left to Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. The Union of South Africa is a unitary state. One almost unique distinction is its three capitals. The seat of the government is at Pretoria; the location of the judiciary, the Supreme Court, is fixed permanently at Bloemfontein; and the House of Assembly meets at Capetown.

The Boer Rebellion

Reitz's restoration to health in 1908 enabled him to study law, and when this course was complete he opened an office in the Heilbron district of Orange Free State. Because these farmers had suffered more severely during the late war than any other Boer group, they were the most easily lured into rebellion in 1914 by Beyers and De Wet. Their nationalist passions and old hatreds flared up, despite the best efforts of Reitz and the Union party. In the suppression of the rebels he acted as commandant of the Heilbron district. After their main bodies were smashed he hunted down the small bands and individuals.

Colonel Reitz makes it clear that the rebellion was a domestic dispute among the Boers themselves—that the British had little part in the campaign. Of the 30,000 men who helped quell the revolt 21,000 were Boers; of the 900 casualties suffered by government troops 700 were of Dutch descent.

The conquest soon followed by the united Boer forces of German West and German East Africa. It added 600,000 square miles to the British Empire. When he discusses these two campaigns, Reitz does not admit a feeling of hatred towards the German people, but states his own conviction that "a victorious Germany would be a disaster to human liberty." He still feels that way about Germany.

War in France

Reitz's ardor for service took him off to London to join up for the war in France. His father could not understand why he wanted to go to France and get himself killed for the British. But by this time the one-time exile had an abiding faith in the British. He was willing to sink or swim with them.

General Smuts' efforts at the War Office boosted Reitz to the Senior Officers' School of General Kentish at Aldershot with the rank of major. From this school he graduated in three months, ready for service with

the forces in France.

Shortly after his transfer in the fall of 1917 to the Royal Scots Fusiliers, he connected with several shell fragments of a bursting 5.9 inch shell, receiving severe wounds in the legs, arms and head.

He recovered rapidly enough to be in the line for the shock of the German March 21, 1918, offensive. This greatest eruption of German power in the Great War found one division which maintained an unbroken front throughout day after day of incessant mass attacks—the Third, justly called at G.H.Q. "The Iron Division". In the thick of it was Reitz with his

Fusiliers, handling every critical situation that arose with the shrewd judgment of a commander who has survived scores of battles—although none with the sustained and unrelenting ferocity of this one. Later, he was able to write in English one of the most vivid and colorful word pictures of this battle to be found in all our Great War literature. On the eighth day of his life in this inferno he was again severely wounded, this time in the thigh, seriously enough to keep him in England until September 12.

In France for the rest of the fighting and heavy it was in the

last sixty of the famous "hundred days"—his lucky star kept shining. Casualties were so heavy that on Armistice Day only one officer was present who had been on the strength in the great battle of March. In these last battles of the war he had the honor of serving as Commanding Officer of his battalion of Royal Scots Fusiliers.

His Great War service and present comradeship with the conquerors of South Africa prove something to the hilt. The British have won his respect and his loyalty. Is the British system worth fighting for? Is the British system worth dying for? Colonel Reitz

believes it is. His career of active service under the Union Jack is the best of evidence. His profession of this faith has been sealed with his blood. Is it worth working for? His career of public service in the Union of South Africa Parliament, most of it in cabinet rank, is the answer to this question. This ex-republican, formerly our bitter enemy, is now in war or peace our loyal fellow-citizen in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Deputy Premier of the Union, Colonel Deneys Reitz, believes that in the realm of nationhood through Dominion Status South Africa has found a much better way.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"Look Pretty, Please"

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE photograph has assumed a new importance in the scheme of things, for today many of them are going overseas with husbands and sweethearts on duty with the active forces. Since it is a reminder of one's physical self it has a very special significance, and "a good likeness" is the desired result rather than a glamorous idealization of how one likes to think she looks. Here is what an authority has to say on the subject—

When a woman looks into a mirror and sees a picture of herself, she accepts it graciously, not too vainly nor yet too meekly. But put her before a camera and let a photographer get set to put that same picture down in black and white for posterity—and something happens. In those few minutes before the shutter clicks she suddenly begins to form mental pictures of herself. She either thinks of what she would like

to look like and tries to do something about it by twisting her mouth, lowering an eyelid or tilting her head, confident that—except perhaps for the color of her hair and the shape of her nose—she is a double for Hedy Lamarr, or else she thinks of what she really does look like, or is afraid she looks like, and tries to pull in that slightly protruding chin of hers, or to keep her face set at a three-quarter angle so that the picture won't give away how closely set her eyes are. Or, perhaps she just stares steadily at the camera, bravely determined to get this thing over.

Most of us do these things. It's hard not to. And even the woman with all the poise in the world seems to be as vulnerable as the timid soul. Every woman, of course, despite the hopes or fears that may intrude

while she's being photographed, feels a grand exhilaration in the anticipation of seeing a picture of herself. And every woman, once she gets to the point of actually getting her picture taken, wants both the picture and the experience to be as pleasant as possible.

Above all else a woman should choose a photographer in whom she has complete confidence. This does not mean confidence based on the photographer's reputation, but rather a feeling that he'll do right by you, based on a familiarity with and admiration for his work. If you prefer flattery to likeness in a picture, by all means select a photographer who will give you just that. Then put your faith in camera angles, lighting effects and the retouching job which you feel sure he is capable of manipulating to your advantage. But if you want a likeness even at a cost to your vanity, go to someone who will not attempt to glorify you but who will rather just "try to catch you at a glorious moment."

What you should do is make up your mind about the kind of picture you want, choose your photographer by the other pictures he has taken and then just leave the rest to him. Try to pretend you're a child again and trust him blindly, completely, as you did your mother when you were three. That confidence in him will give you assurance of yourself and you will immediately become a better subject for the camera. What you've got to do next is to think of the photographer as a personality, not a pair of eyes indelibly focused on you. Most every good photographer is capable, not only of directing his camera but of directing you, too. They've just got to know something about human nature. So, if you go to a studio prepared to find a likable and understanding person, you'll soon forget yourself. You may even have such a good time you won't want to leave. And of course, that's grand, for if you're at ease and enjoying yourself, you may be sure you'll take a good picture.

When we suggested you decide what kind of photograph you want, we didn't mean that you should tell the photographer, "I want my picture taken only from this angle, it's the way I look best." You may be right but you're bound to get one or more proofs taken at your pet angle anyway. If you stand by your words you're apt to miss some other shots that might be a great deal better.

Minor Notes

Those who have taken French provincial decor into their hearts and homes may discover a few minor touches worth studying in the room done by a well-known New York



"Dining Out"—stiff navy faille with printed silk bodice and jacket lined with blue and white print. From the Molyneux Collection, Morgan's.

shop and illustrated on this page. They are open to your interpretation, whether you want to go a long or short distance along the road. Note—

... the what-not cabinet over the mantel which is shallow and looks as if it doesn't take hobby collecting too seriously. In this instance, it holds a group of odd, bright-colored little pottery figures.

... the mantel itself, very simple, slightly carved and with the same finish as the furniture. It offers a suggestion for a substitute to replace one less interesting.

... green trailing ivy in the fire-basket of the summer fire-place.

Easter Parade in L.A.

Literally thousands of people thronged Wilshire Boulevard from the Town House to the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles' first Easter parade, says a letter from one who was there. A breakfast for three hundred press representatives at the Brown Derby started the day. A program in which visiting celebrities, mannequins from Bullocks-Wil-

shire and other stores were televised and telecast, began at ten o'clock and continued until three.

A vested choir sang and the great lawns of the Ambassador, where out-of-door television apparatus was set up, were massed with people. A cool day, sun breaking through in the afternoon, brought out a parade of fashions, most of them wool suits, coats and many printed dresses under plain coats. Many Easter ensembles were hidden under fur coats—several of the latter were of opossum. Foxes of all types and fur collared wool coats

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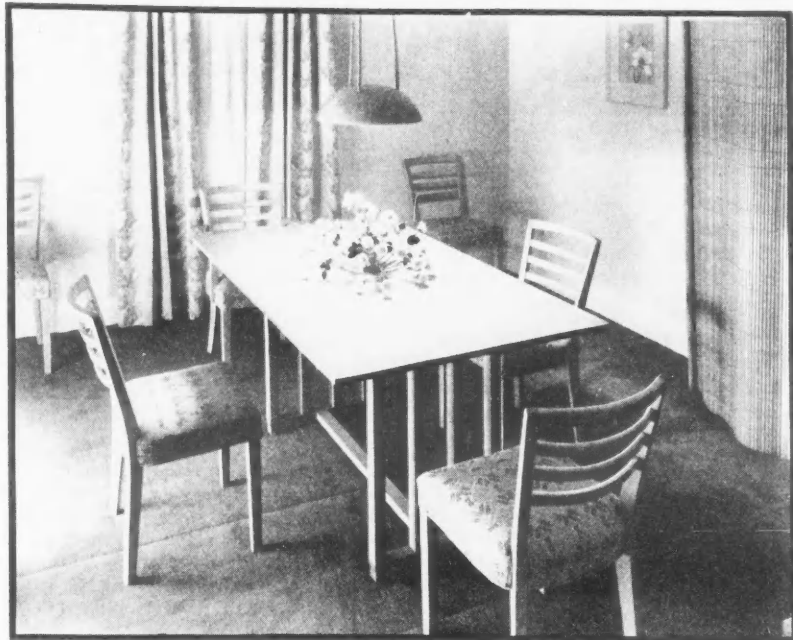
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were in the majority. There was little black, but much blue in all shades. Most clothes were casual. Top hats and morning clothes for men were among the missing, and there was much delightful millinery—also many hatless men and women. Little flower hats and veils were not as much in evidence as brimmed hats. There was lots of yellow, beige and dusty pinks, porcelain blues, and practically no purple. A few very smart black suits were of wool and faille.

Many lamp posts in the shopping area covering twelve blocks were banded with Easter lilies, and all the shop windows were beautifully decorated. Magnolias were the theme of Bullocks-Wilshire, while I. Magnin had chosen as their motif scenes of an old mission recalling the first Easter parade held in Los Angeles nearly one hundred years ago when the Franciscan fathers made a pilgrimage from the Old Plaza to Santa Monica and the sea.

Open cars decorated with pastel ribbons and carrying very pretty girls bearing huge baskets of gardenias cruised up and down the boulevard and every man and woman



Designed by Eliel Saarinen, the Finnish artist now president of Cranbrook Academy of Art, this dining room furniture has a functional grace all its own. Note inverted wood salad bowl suspended with natural hemp cords. By H. L. Deacon of Simpson's Interior Decorating Dept.



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an in the entire throng who wished a gardenia was given one with a pin (most important). It is no exaggeration to say that at least a hundred thousand were given away.

Yesterday's Brides

Arranged in interior sets characteristic of each era, a special exhibition of 45 "New York Wedding Dresses from 1750" was opened recently by the Museum of the City of New York. Bridal gowns from the museum's collection show the different fashions and fabrics prevalent at various periods of the city's history, through to the close of the 19th Century.

Fabrics in gowns of the 18th Century are of special note in that many of them were the heavy brocades imported from Europe in such pastel colors as pink, blue or lavender with contrasting color brocaded flowers. According to Miss V. Isabelle Miller, curator, the earliest report of an all-white bridal gown and wedding veil appears in a letter from the South written in 1800.

While silhouettes in the gowns dis-

played reveal the changes in the cycle of handling of skirt fullness, the use of drapes and panniers as they changed from one decade to the next, there is a consistent traditional design for the bodices. Low-cut square front necklines, tight sleeves puffed at the shoulders, reappear in both 18th and 19th Century bridal fashions.

Famous wedding dresses in the exhibition are the heavy lavender silk brocaded in multicolored flowers with Watteau pleats at the back



All of straw, even to the flowers nodding at the top of the brim, is this youthful bonnet. Color is pale rust with bands of rust and yellow.

which was worn in 1754 by an ancestor of the donor, Mrs. Charles de Rham. Of Empire silhouette is the dress of 1824 with the design of strawberries executed in damask weave, donated by Mrs. William Adams. A white taffeta full hoop skirt dress trimmed with a flounce of Brussels point applique lace and having bertha made of the same lace was worn by Lucretia Ledyard Hecker in 1857.

The Exhibition of Wedding Dresses, which will be continued through the summer, has been sponsored by the women's committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham.

The "Glamor" Services

British girls in the Services are not losing the feminine touch. Some of them in an A.T.S. unit working in an isolated spot a long way from shops, asked the leader of the Y.M.C.A. canteen if he could get them hair nets, nail varnish, face powders, shampoos, and vanishing creams. The poor man was rather bewildered, but promised to do his best. So successful were his efforts, that the girls now make out a list of their requirements and a voluntary woman helper spends a whole morning every week shopping for them.

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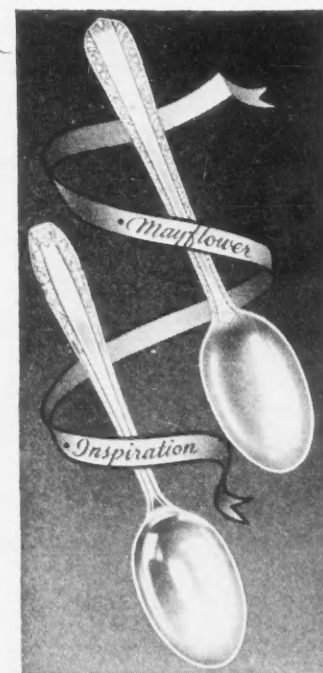
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Michael Goes To School In Canada

IN ENGLAND there is seldom any discussion about whether a child should attend a public or a private school. It is taken for granted that if his father is a professional man or business executive, that is, he belongs to the social group usually called "middle class," he is sent almost automatically to some kind of private school, whereas if his father is an artisan or laborer and he belongs to the social group usually called "working class" (personally I dislike these terms and consider them misleading) he is sent equally automatically to the local elementary school. Of course there are exceptions. Occasionally a laborer's family will make great and sometimes misguided, sacrifices to send their child to a fee-paying school, and still more occasionally a middle-class family who believe in putting their democratic principles into practice will try what is sure to be regarded by their neighbors as the extraordinary experiment of starting their child's education at an elementary school. But these class distinctions, at least in the early education of children, are still so rigid that many a middle-class mother from England, unaware of the differences between the educational systems here and at home, has been reduced to pained silence possibly giving way later to explosive indignation by the very suggestion that her child should attend a Canadian public school. She hears it is a state school and thinks of it in the same way as she would of an elementary school at home. So you may get the anomalous situation of an English mother evacuated to Canada, without any means of obtaining money from home, insisting upon sending her children to a private school even though the children of the Canadian family who are sponsoring them attend the local public school.

Michael's Kindergarten

This is an extreme case, though a true one. Let us take another. Michael's mother was immediately interested in the differences between the educational systems of Canada and England, and welcomed the opportunity that the Canadian system

offered her son of a more democratic form of education. At home she would have preferred to send him to an elementary school. But they happened to live near the centre of a big industrial town in a residential district bordering on slums, and attendance at the local elementary school would have meant being herded with fifty other children—or possibly more if two classes were taught in the one hall in an unhygienic old building amid an atmosphere of the unwashed. It seemed hardly fair, because of certain principles on their part, unnecessarily to expose the child to such hazards. So in the end Michael, like the other youngsters of his group, was sent to the kindergarten of Sunnyside College, where at the tender age of four he found himself one of a small class of boys and girls seated at little painted tables surrounded by educational toys and apparatus or running about the spacious lawns of the school garden and playing in the sand-pit. Teaching methods were progressive and adapted to individual needs. Michael began to pick up the rudiments of reading and writing, but his main efforts were concentrated on numbers, for which he had a flair and so a special liking. Apart from his unusual progress in arithmetic his achievements were very similar to those of the other children in his group.

Grading Difficulties

Early last September, after two years at Sunnyside College and a summer spent in crossing the Atlantic and readjusting to life in a Canadian town as a young war guest, Michael was registered at the local public school—the James Simpson School let us call it. Early that morning his mother set off with him hopefully, keen for their first experience of democratic schooling. But as they approached the large, rather barracks-like building of the James Simpson School and crossed the asphalt yard on which nearly all of its eleven hundred boys and girls had been let loose, I must confess that her heart sank a little, and that it was displaced still further as they entered the doors and joined the queue of parents and children stretching along an apparently endless corridor. Soon, however, and much to their relief, they were sent off home, having arranged to return in the afternoon when the Principal would have more time to consider their peculiarities as English evacuees.

When Michael's attainments were discussed that afternoon, an account of his work in arithmetic was at first received with gratifying astonishment. "Here is a boy only just six who can multiply," the Principal shouted to his secretary next door, but after a few minutes this fact appeared rather as a nuisance. "It would be quite impossible to place a child of his age where he would do arithmetic up to his present level," he explained. Finally it was decided to put him in Grade II and even there he would work and play with children older than himself by a year or more.

Democracy Succeeds

In spite of this difference in age democratic schooling has been a marked success so far. "I like the James Simpson School just as much as Sunnyside College and Miss

BY PAULINE C. SHAPIRO

Democracy believes in equal educational opportunities for all children, but does not this tend to reduce all children to a common level?

Our public school system segregates dull children as a matter of course, but does it do anything for children of exceptional ability?

Should we not face the fact that, whatever may be the case with men, all children are not created equal?

Brown just as much as Mrs. Macgregor." Michael has volunteered more than once during his first term at a Canadian public school—no mean triumph when you remember the differences in the school buildings and the fact that Miss Brown has to divide her attention between forty small boys and girls whereas Mrs. Macgregor used to lavish her care and affection on little more than a quarter of that number. He has made good progress too in reading and writing, but his arithmetic is at a standstill—or rather it has retrogressed; his exercise book is filled with little sums that he used to do towards the end of his first year at Sunnyside College just before he was five. His teacher is delighted with him and suggests that if he is in Canada for another school year he should skip grade III and be placed in grade IV. Michael thinks this would be grand but his mother is more doubtful. Is it wise from the point of view of social development for a child barely seven to be placed where he will work and play with children of nine or more even though he may be their intellectual equal? On the other hand if for the sake of his social adaptation he is kept back with children nearer his own age his intellectual development may soon begin to suffer. At the moment he is still too interested in all the differences between Canadian and English life and customs to mind very much what part of each school day is spent on what he calls "baby sums." But once the novelty of his new environment has worn off is there not a danger that he may become bored with work below his mental level and begin to lose interest?

For Gifted Children

The fact that these problems never occurred when Michael was going to school in England suggests that in some ways the diversified English school system may be better adapted to the needs of gifted children than is the more uniform system of Canada and the United States. It is noticeable that nearly all the psychological studies of exceptionally gifted children and discussions of their problems in the ordinary school system come from America. In England they seem to be taken more for granted, nor do they seem to constitute any special problem educationally. I believe that the reason for this is to be found partly in those very class distinctions in the early education of English children which in other respects seem regrettable to any democratically minded person.

Psychologists have shown that the average mental level of schoolchildren as measured by intelligence tests tends to vary in the same way as the occupational status of the families to which they belong. In other words the average intelligence quotient of children of professional families will be higher than that of the children of artisans, and the average intelligence quotient of the children of artisans will be higher than that of the children of unskilled laborers. I do not wish to enter here into a discussion of why this is so. Recent studies suggest that both heredity and environment play their part, with heredity probably setting

the limits to the individual development that environment may, or may not, encourage. In view of these differences, however, it is easy to see why a school system stratified in the same way as the social system tends naturally to cater for different mental levels. A school attended by the children of professional families will almost unconsciously expect a higher mental level from its children than will an elementary school attended by the children of unskilled workers. Of course there will be some brilliant children among this latter group as well. In England many of these are provided for by the scholarship system which removes them at the age of ten from the elementary schools and sends the brightest to high schools and universities and the lesser lights to central and technical schools.

Snobbery or Selection

Is then a "snob system" of schooling desirable educationally? Surely not. To any democrat it seems right and proper that the children of the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and the doctor and the lawyer should all begin their schooling side by side, just as most of them do in Canada. But to anyone who understands the significance of individual differences and the need to provide for them in the schools, it also seems imperative that the most gifted of these children, irrespective of parentage, should be selected and provided with a special curriculum, as is done as a matter of course with the very dull.

Democrats have sometimes confused this issue. They naturally and rightly want equality of opportunity in their educational system, but this is quite different from trying to re-

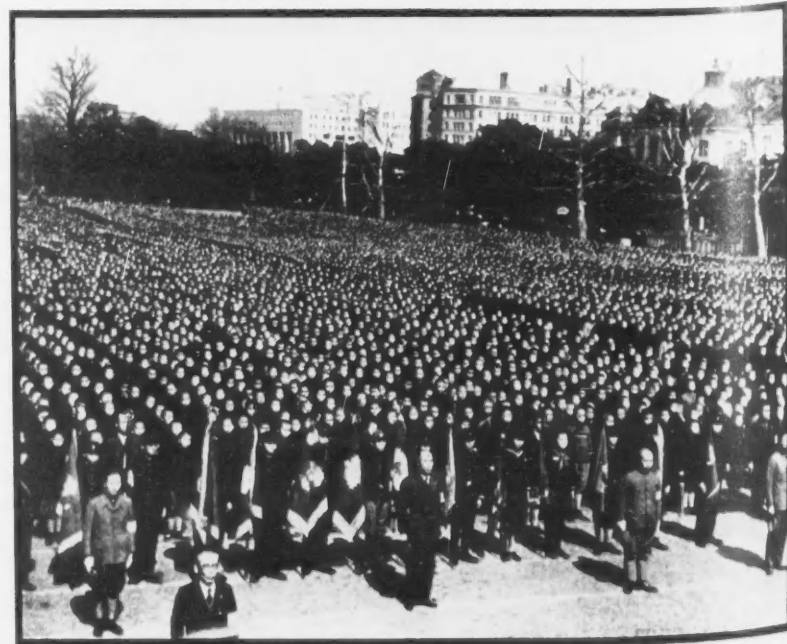


Mobley Lushanya, American Indian prima donna, with the San Carlo Opera, Royal Alex, week of April 28

duce the whole child population to the same dead level mentally. It is no more undemocratic to admit that some children have exceptionally alert minds, that some are artistic, some musical and so on, than that some are particularly tall for their age and that some have blue eyes and others brown. It would be just as foolish, and just as cruel, to expect all children to become university professors as it would be to expect them all to enter colonies for the mentally defective. It would be equally short-sighted to provide only for the average because they happen to be the greatest in number. Probably in no other time in human history has there been so urgent a need for the right kind of education, so cially as well as intellectually, for those children likely to become leaders in the sciences, the arts and in public administration.



Two "Youth Rallies"—one in New York and one in Tokio. Which would you prefer for your own child? Obedience, or independence of spirit?



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Colonel and Mrs. Pelletier announce the marriage of their daughter, Amanda, to John Ruckley, of Toronto, son of Mrs. F. R. Strong of Whitley Bay, England, on the 10th of May.

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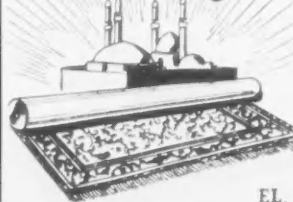
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The Public Apron Strings

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WELL, Deanna Durbin has finally been married amid a fanfare that leaves one wondering whether all her picture career has been a promotion job leading up to her wedding, or whether the wedding itself was a supreme effort designed to promote the screen career. It must be pretty hard for a public figure like Deanna to separate these things even in her own mind and decide which part of her life belongs to herself and which to the nation.

Deanna however has been carefully educated to realize that in matters of this sort the public knows best; and true to her training she didn't rush into marriage without asking her public's consent. A letter went out to a suitable cross-section of public opinion. Did they or did they not approve of Deanna marrying a fine young man with good prospects? It wasn't till the fan survey was in and the public had given its blessing that the publicity department hurried out to publish the news.

MRS. PUBLIC must have rubbed her spectacles over that letter from Deanna when it came in on the morning mail. "Here's a letter from Deanna," she would say, "and what do you think she wants to know if it would be all right for her to get married?"

Mr. Public: "Get married? Well of all the crazy—why she's just a kid!"

Mrs. Public: "Well she was old enough to pluck her eyebrows in her last picture."

Mr. Public: "Pluck her eyebrows? Why didn't you say something to her? I'm not supposed to know about these things."

Mrs. Public: "Old Stick-in-the-Mud! Why Deanna's all of nineteen!"

Mr. Public: (slapping down his newspaper) "Well you can just write back and say I don't consent. If she gets married she needn't expect any more support from me. Not a cent. Not even a used ticket stub."

Mrs. Public: "Now John Q. that's no way to talk. I think it's nice for young people to marry early. The younger you are the easier it is to adjust yourself to the divorce that turn up in every marriage. Besides it isn't as if we were losing her, she'll keep right in touch with us and let us know everything that happens. I'm going to sit right down and tell her to go ahead, it won't make a mite of difference to us."

And so Deanna was married, with the public blessing. And now that she's on her honeymoon, it's to be hoped she won't write back, as brides invariably do to say she feels just like an old married woman already. Mr. and Mrs. Public wouldn't like that. After all they don't pay out good money at the movies to go and watch old married women.

THE youngsters are growing up fast now and it shouldn't be long before Mr. and Mrs. Public get a letter from Mickey Rooney . . . "Gee, Mr. and Mrs. Public, I know you think I'm just a kid but gosh, I'm nearly seventeen and after all a guy, I mean a fellow my age has got to think about his future. Well Mr. Public, man to man, I've been thinking of settling down."

"Imagine Mickey settling down."

Mrs. Public will say at this point, her eyes misting over. "Why it just seems yesterday that he was a little chap running round stealing scenes from Wallace Beery and making off with them, the scamp!"

"Great mistake!" Mr. Public will say severely. "Spoil his future. I'll write the lad tonight."

So he writes to Mickey in his best Judge Hardy style. "After all, you have certain responsibilities. You

mustn't forget you're the sole support of Andy Hardy. How is Andy to finish his high-school education if you get married, and maybe start to raise a family of children. I'm sorry, son, but I'm afraid I'll have to withhold my consent."

And unless I'm greatly mistaken, Mickey Rooney, a lad of spirit, will write straight back to Mr. Public in

some such terms as these:

"Sez you! Listen, I've made plenty of dough and if I feel like settling down I'll settle down, see. And I'll tear up my Andy Hardy contract too if I feel like it and make it into spit-balls."

"P.S. Freddy Bartholomew sneaked off to Yuma yesterday and married one of the Mervyn Kiddies. He told me to tell you nuts to you, Mr. Public."

Sometimes it looks as though Shirley Temple was really one of the lucky ones. She lost her public at a tender age; and now she can marry anywhere, any time, and anybody she pleases.

MUSICAL EVENTS

THE second Beethoven Quartet Festival by the Hart House Quartet will open in the Great Hall of Hart House on Saturday evening, May 10, continuing on Tuesday evening, May 13, Saturday afternoon, May 17, and Tuesday evening, May 20. All the great quartets of the middle and later period will be played, including the three from Opus 59, and the five which were published posthumously.

One of the main planks in our platform for enjoyable shopping here at Simpson's is that we can't start too soon to please Young Canada. The extensive selection of educational and instructive playthings in the Toy Department is a striking example. On the Fourth Floor, you'll find toys that are specially designed for the very, very young . . . the "two-to-fivers" . . . and many others equally diverting for their more sophisticated elder brothers and sisters. These are designed to help develop strong minds and sturdy bodies. Children will be spending more and more time outdoors now that Summer's coming on, so come down to Simpson's and see what's new.

Simpson's



A daughter of Haile Selassie completes training at Guy's Hospital.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Fine Pianism Season's Feature

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Toronto musical season of 1940-1 has been especially notable in the field of pianism; and the same is more or less true of other Canadian cities. Not only have our own younger musicians distinguished themselves but an unusual number of the finest living pianists have come from elsewhere. We have heard the dean of active virtuosi, Moriz Rosenthal, playing magnificently at the age of 78; and one of the greatest composer-pianists of all time, Sergei Rachmaninoff, in his very best form. There have been recitals by many of the most brilliant of the younger men, Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Schnabel, Claudio Arrau, the remarkable Chilean, Simon Barer, Robert Schmitz, Mieczlaw Munz and finally Rudolph Serkin at Eaton Auditorium last week. The list is not complete, but it proves that Toronto music lovers have, within a span of a few months, heard the best that the world has to offer in pianism at the present time.

A fact of significance, has been that the programs of these celebrities, have been almost exclusively traditional in character. At least 80 per cent of the compositions heard were by the immortals of the 18th and 19th centuries. The great men of the past continue to constitute a living force; and eminent virtuosi of today seem to find a satisfaction in their works that later composers fail to provide. The only callow youths whose music is heard at the average recital, are Claude Debussy, who would be 79 were he alive, and Maurice Ravel, who would be 66. I for one am not complaining; though there are certain works that the public likes and demands, on which I have reached the saturation point.

RUDOLF SERKIN was no exception; the most youthful name on his program was Brahms, who was born in 1833; and I suppose that Bedrich Smetana, born in 1824 might be docketed with the "Youth Movement" in program construction. It all goes to show, but why proceed? Suffice it that a genius like Serkin by virtue of temperamental fire can make the music of men who lived and died in a world far remote from ours, and probably happier, as fresh and vital as it was in the year it was written.

Serkin is 38 years old, a Russian trained in Vienna under Richard Robert, a man whose career was con-

fined to the Austrian capital, but who was a great and influential figure in that community. He would be 80 were he alive today, and if we may judge by the breadth and flawless beauty of Serkin's technical resources, he must have been a wonderful instructor. The latter's singing tone, his genius for light and shade, his runs, and trills and massive octave passages are entralling. Though perfectly balanced in expression, Serkin is the embodiment of nervous energy and fire. He marches on the stage in a strange abrupt way as though he was about to walk straight across the footlights. Then he seems to say to himself: "What is this I see? Ah, it is a pianoforte. Perhaps I should play something." Thus the recital begins and listeners are carried into another world. The most comprehensive display of his art was in Brahms "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel," opus 24. Brahms composed several sets of Variations, but into this work written when he was 29, he infused more personal emotion, more imagination, humor and variety of expression. The great pianist, Clara Schumann, who regarded the composer as her adopted son, used this work as the crowning evidence to prove to the music lovers of Paris, the genius of her protegee. She described it as all fire and flame with the Brahmsian substance underneath. So it must have been as she interpreted it; and so it was as Serkin played it last week. Without enumerating all his offerings, one must mention his radiant rendering of Beethoven's short

Sonata, opus 78, in F sharp minor. It was composed in 1809 not very long after the Pastoral Symphony, in the composer's happiest and more jubilant creative period. Serkin evoked all its innate grace and joyousness, he is the least morbid of pianists as his renderings of Mozart, Schubert and Smetana proved, a rare and impressive individuality.

A veteran lover of Gounod's Oratorios has written to ask why Gounod's sacred works are so much neglected; especially his nobly planned Easter Oratorio "Redemption," great favorite of the late Dr. Torrington's and was frequently given by the old Philharmonic Society. Who shall say? The public of today regards Gounod solely as an operatic composer; and this alone on the basis of "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet," though he composed 10 other operas. But he was always an active religious composer and he first won attention by his Masses. When he was past 60 he gave up the theatre altogether and devoted himself exclusively to religious music. The cantata "Nazareth," which contains the beautiful Easter song "There is a Green Hill Far Away" was once a great favorite with Canadian choir-masters.

His two most extended religious works are the Oratorios "Redemption" (1882) and "Mors et Vita" (1885), both composed for the Birmingham Festival. The original production of the first named work was conducted by himself. Hans Richter directed the premiere of "Mors et Vita," not so impressive as "Redemption" but containing the splendid baritone aria "And I John Have Seen the Holy City."

REBUKE

I GRUMBLED at my income-tax. I grumbled at the weather. I grumbled that my family Was hard on its shoe-leather.

I grumbled that I had no help And no new chic Spring hat. Till all the world seemed contrary. Did you ever feel like that?

Then suddenly the kitchen-clock Came out with this refrain. So clearly and so loudly that It beat into my brain:

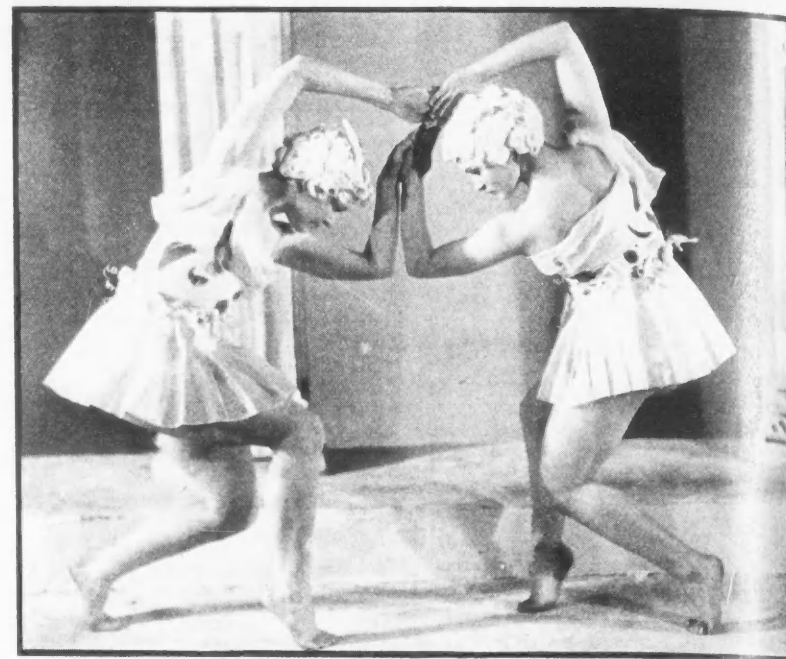
"They can take it, they can take it," I thought; "That's true!" "They can take it, they can take it," I thought; "Then so can you!"

Over there their hats are tin, Saucepans only, some. But that's the way, by "taking it" Our Empire's wars are won.

ELIZABETH MORGAN-JONES.
Winnipeg, Man.



The Reverend Stephen Eric Loveday is the new "Empire Vicar" at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, historic church in Trafalgar Square. As successor to Pat McCormick and Dick Sheppard he has won immediate approval.



Peggy Best and Rose Woodland in the Dithyramb Movement from "The Wedgwood Suite," a ballet newly produced at the Little Theatre, London.

ART AND ARTISTS

A 1941 Yearbook, Despite Blitz

BY GRAHAM McINNES

THE 1941 edition of the London "Studio's" yearbook "Decorative Art" is now to hand. It was produced under almost incredible difficulties. A recent letter from Robin Holme told of the complete destruction of the company's offices on the west side of Leicester Square; the editor now tells of "the repeated bombing of our printers just at the time of going to press." Yet the only evidence of this is a somewhat inferior paper for the letterpress and a note apologizing for the reproduction of an intended color plate in black and white, "the plates having been destroyed by enemy action." In all other respects the yearbook is at least the equal of its predecessors, and in its awareness of the possibilities for immediate and post-war reconstruction, much in advance of them.

Professor C. H. Reilly contributes a brilliant article on "The War and Architecture" in which, while deeply regretting the destruction of irreplaceable works of art, he regards the present time as offering the greatest opportunity for architectural planning since the days of Wren. He realizes, however, that strong measures will be needed to prevent chaotic rebuilding by jobbers and charlatans, and suggests that planning be undertaken now.

The yearbook covers domestic architecture, interior decorating, furniture and handicrafts on three continents with great thoroughness, and an abundance of excellent illustrations. Canada is represented by seventeen examples gathered with a fine tooth comb by H. G. Kettle of Toronto. It is encouraging to note that our best architectural design, decoration, textiles and metalwork are the equal of what is being done in Britain, the U.S. and Australia, a fact little appreciated here.

THE annual show of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art is powerful and alert. Vigor has long been a

characteristic of our graphic artists, but it is good to see the apparent end of the period when a loudly proclaimed right to self expression was held an excuse for sloppy execution. It is hard to master one's craft and oneself, yet retain creative ardor; but from the showing you get the impression that this has been done. The Canadian Society of Painters, Etchers has rarely had to face this problem: technical proficiency has often obscured rather than clarified what its members had to say. But this time a balance has, in many cases, been achieved. The display of tools and materials is a welcome innovation. Both shows are at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

When painters cannot afford studios, what are they to do? A group of Toronto painters has tackled the problem by discarding the idea that the creative process needs peace and solitude, and has formed a co-operative of 27 members, renting a studio jointly. The group, founded by Barker Fairley, is now holding its first showing at 47 Hayden Street, Toronto. It is good to see such energy and resource displayed in these times; but from the quality of the show, it may be doubted if artists can give of their best in this communal manner. Working in close and continual contact, these painters inevitably discard some of their individuality. The creative struggle is something personal; it suffers from too much rubbing of ment and emotional elbows. Studio groups work shows marked similarities not only of technique and design but of artistic and social outlook. This in itself is not disastrous, and many of the paintings are original and sincere. But you tend to judge them on a non-professional basis because they show the tangential enthusiasms common to amateur study groups. Virginia Woolf was right. An artist needs a room of his own, not a studio, perhaps, but certainly a room.

POEMS

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Trim as an officer's tunic is this wool suit in victory blue with tri-color bar atop shirred pockets and anchor buttons that accent the naval motif. Back of the bangs is an insignia felt. The T. Eaton Co.

DRESSING TABLE

To Dye Or Not To Dye

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SOONER or later there comes to every woman a day when she must decide what she intends to do about Those Gray Hairs which have grown too numerous to be ignored any longer. Those of a philosophical turn of mind will yield gracefully to the inevitable processes of nature. The sophists will find solace in saying "All the members of

my family turn grey at an early age," and in relating tall stories of Great-Aunt Selina who, at the tender age of sixteen, "turned white" overnight when she went over Niagara Falls in a barrel and lived to tell the tale. Get a good story and stick to it, and there's no knowing where it will lead you.

Be firm about it and make your own decision. Don't attempt to have others make it for you, or you won't have to go over Niagara in a barrel to turn white overnight like Great-Aunt Selina. The conflicting advice you'll get from your friends will do it.

Of one thing you may be certain whatever your decision may be, you must be prepared to face the fact that your hair is going to require more attention than it probably ever had before for hair, either gray or tinted—is far more demanding of constant and unremitting grooming.

Gray or white hair has a charm all its own. The lords and ladies of the Louis period thought so well of it they powdered their hair or wore white wigs. In combination with a clear, lovely complexion it is extremely becoming. And as the hair alters—so should one's approach to the whole subject of make-up and color. Don't be afraid of a brilliant lipstick, but do experiment with lighter shades of powder and rouge. And you will find it possible to wear a whole new range of the loveliest colors—not anaemic pastels in the mistaken idea that they look best with gray hair—but lively brilliant colors. Drab neutral colors should be avoided like the plague. With the coming of gray or white hair it is quite possible to enjoy the adventure of becoming a new, excitingly different, person.

On the other hand if you are one with the poet who penned the following lines you will want to give serious consideration to the business of covering up the white hairs—

Come, let me pluck that silver hair
Which 'mid thy clustering curls I see;

The withering type of time or care
Has nothing, sure, to do with thee.

There are many kinds of dyes—most of them excellent. The wisest course is to visit a salon in whose work you have confidence and have a heart-to-heart talk with someone who thoroughly understands this highly specialized branch of the beauty art. A competent hair specialist will take into account the texture of the hair and its condition. Perhaps, in order to discover the best color for you, she will make tests on a lock of hair.

—And The Color

The matter of color is important for you will want as close a match to the natural shade of your hair "before" as you can get it. On the other hand, if you think the color chosen for you seems much too light—don't insist too much on a darker shade that seems the same shade as your own hair. A lighter shade usually is chosen so that the white hairs will blend into the rest and yet not make the hair that has yet to change seem too dark. Above all, don't insist on becoming a titian blonde if nature has endowed you with demibrunette coloring, for instance. If you do you will find that strange things seem to have happened to your face for its natural coloring will seem at odds with the hair that frames it. Stay close to the natural color of your hair and few, if any, people will realize that you are giving Nature a helping hand.

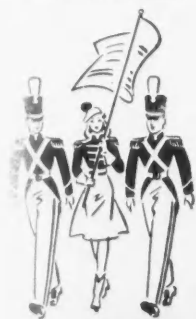
And it must be realized from the beginning that "tinting" is going to cost both time and money if really good results are to be had. The treatment will have to be undergone every four to six weeks during which, apart from the usual time spent on shampoos, having the hair "set," and champing at the bit as you sit with your head under a dryer, there is more time to be given to the application of the color. This is an operation that has to be performed carefully and slowly, after which you are put aside like an undeveloped film for a certain length of time while the stuff works its transformation.

Gray hair or tinted hair?—it's for you to decide.



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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

What Hitler Does To French Cooking

BY SUE MOODY

NO ONE would think that a simple little can of milk would cost \$5.00, or that it would stand on the kitchen shelf as a sort of symbol, a promise, that one would not starve. Yet this was the condition in our little Parisian suburb as early as last July.

Some time ago, when I had just returned from France, a well-meaning friend asked me "How was housekeeping in that charming little French kitchen of yours those last few months?"

I looked up from the huge steak I was devouring, and gasped! "But there was no housekeeping! There has been nothing to eat for nine months!"

"Well, describe it," she said, only half-believing. "Tell me exactly what you did after the Germans came. What you bought—how you managed to get it—and then how you prepared it."

What I Bought

Three days after the Germans arrived I bicycled into Paris to try to find some food, because we were absolutely deserted there in Meudon, the only persons left in the largest apartment house, practically the only family in the whole neighborhood, a thickly populated section of the town. Not a store remained open and there were no markets until about a month later. Not a soul to

France, once the gourmet's paradise, is now face to face with desperate famine. Restaurants are empty, shops are bare of supplies, and ration-cards are a mockery. Here an American woman, back from Paris, tells of the bitter difficulties of French housekeeping under the New Order.

be seen on the streets, nor in the big town either. My own bicycle was the only one I encountered in Paris. Only German trucks banked before buildings, and a few wide-eyed German sentinels wondering where this creature on a bicycle had come from.

Every day for two weeks I rode thus into Paris with a big market bag on the handlebar of my bicycle. Sometimes I found one little shop open a few hours, sometimes another. I managed to buy six packages of rice after searching among ten shops one day over an area of some seven miles in various far reaches of the city. I found once two huge packages of oatmeal. I found some bananas, some canned peas, some canned fruits.

The oatmeal was saved for my son Bobby. He ate it first with butter, then for a month when there was no butter, he sprinkled it with the powdered milk I had obtained for five dollars from a drug store that was clearing out a few odds and ends "without permission" one day. Finally

he ate it "as is," adding a little water toward the end.

Fright and Fatigue

This whole experience of marketing for no food was so frightening and fatiguing that I soon became ill and Mademoiselle went to the few remaining people on the street asking the newest possibilities for feeding our family. She would hear of a fruit stand that actually had pears, and they were not green. We ate them every day for tea during four weeks and they cost only three or four francs per pear—when in Paris women of great wealth were paying ten francs a pear or eating no fruit at all. There were also grapes, because with men in prison camps or not returned from the army, wine was not being made in any quantity. But for the other fruits, oranges, bananas, grapefruit, apples, we saw practically none the whole summer. I remember later the joy with which I found a box of raspberries one day at the market in Bellevue and the absolute rapture with which we embraced some scraggly, half-sour little apples.

We were eating bread and butter because Mademoiselle had been able to obtain our bread cards—along with other food tickets which entitled us to non-existent quantities of certain other foods. For a few days we lived on bouillon made from cubes from a small supply that I had put away in a tin can before the occupation. It was during this anxious week we gave my son's dog away.

The Cupboard Bare

Then one day Mademoiselle came to the bedside and said very calmly, "I have been to six markets in this town and in the three villages around here during the last two days. I have done nothing else. I have asked questions of at least a hundred people. There is not one thing to be had to eat. Not a vegetable, not a scrap of meat or fish, no canned foods—nothing—nothing—nothing. Yes, the markets are still there. But the stalls are empty. Or else there are gingham, or dress goods."

"What are we to do?" I asked. "Here." She set down the small cup of milk flavored with a little café des moines (not coffee, but a sort of flavored cereal that the monks prepare and that some Russian priest had given her when coffee became extinct before the occupation). "You drink this. I am going in to Paris where I have a friend who owns a restaurant. If there is any way to get food he will know about it."

She returned from her friend with a gift of hoarded sugar. "This," she wept, "was all that he could say. Things will surely be better. There is now scarcely any gasoline permitted the men who must bring provisions for the Central Markets. For my restaurant I have had nothing but lettuce here for two weeks. And some rabbit that a man in the country sends me. The lettuce I must use in place of vegetables, for there is no salad oil."

Then came news that another restaurant in Paris was open. A few French people went there, and now some German officers stationed in the vicinity had made it their hang-out. The woman owner knew us and would feed us. With what thanksgiving we ate her good meals for two months while there were only a few sorts of food on certain limited days of the week at the markets. They were skimpy, these meals, but they set us on our feet again. Perhaps we had a plate of lentils with about a tablespoon of some sort of meat. There were little dry cookies and

fruit for dessert. She had hidden away the cookies, as I had my bouillon cubes, before the war.

One evening a French patron of the restaurant brought in a large cheese from the country. It was the first cheese we had seen in over four months. It was hidden, tucked quickly away out of sight, under the maid's napkin, until the Germans grew tired of hanging around and banged their beer glasses down and said, "You can have it." The patron winked at me and called me to the kitchen. I made some brew from the sack of monks' coffee. When the last heavy German boots clanked out of the doorway, we appeared in the dining room and you should have glimpsed Madame's smile for a moment as we handed her that huge Camembert and the coffee.

These frugal meals continued all summer and early fall. We lost about twenty pounds apiece, in spite of augmenting the restaurant fare with our own breakfasts of bread and butter, coffee and scanty milk for me, and bouillon cubes for Mademoiselle, some milk and cereal for Bobby.

The Black Market

A Marché Noir (Black Market) came into being in Paris. This was illegal, according to the new regulations made by a combination of French and German authorities. Nevertheless it existed and began to function toward the last of October. Just before leaving the country in January, I read that police were looking everywhere for several salesmen from this Black Market. The paper said that if caught they would be punished by a long prison sentence and huge fines. These two men had sent in and sold to the French two shiploads of sardines—millions of boxes, and several tons of chocolate in bars, since cakes of chocolate also had been non-existent since June. I did not personally see one sardine from this grand coup of the Marché Noir but in Montmartre one day just before sailing I suspected something, because hidden away in a tiny shop I found two bananas, just wee little things, which I was permitted to buy for two francs apiece, and several solitary bars of chocolate. There were even fine dry white buns. All the bread had been grey for two months now, and the sugar grey too, because of adulterations.

Food ration cards we had—but what good are the food cards so diligently issued by every City Hall to each French citizen, German soldier and legitimate foreigner, when there are no supplies to be had? If potatoes or macaroni were there you could have small servings once a day. If meat were in the markets you would be entitled to three meals of it a week, small portions. You could also have fish if you could find it, and a few small packages a week of dried vegetables, if you registered your name and address

with your grocer in addition to showing and giving your food cards, and standing endlessly in line.

Famine in France

I felt baffled at first and then a great fear crept over me. With the thought of the black winter days approaching, many French women confessed to this same sort of feeling. Their faces went white at the thought and they blamed the state of their nerves, the lack of lights at night, the fact that their husbands were in prisons and other things, but actually there was this thought of possible starvation and their children's needs that filled them with terror.

And so it has been with the French mother ever since. She has had to live and think like this in the midst of the blackest nights and with the enemy present on her soil.



Deanna Durbin, celebrated Hollywood film star and singer of Canadian birth, is seen here with Vaughn Paul, to whom she was married recently.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Time Saving in The Spring

BY JANET MARCH

CLARE BOOTH is too good to be true. Less gifted members of her sex are constantly coming across articles on her wit, her beauty and her efficiency. Maybe she is a successful author of a book on Europe, the queen of wisecracking playwrights, and the perfect wife and mother. Maybe she can give all us frail sisters pointers on everything from needlepoint up, but when we are asked to learn from her how to save time it is too much. An article on this subject appeared recently in

an American monthly. Well we are all interested in how to do this, and when an important member of our sex like Clare Booth speaks, we listen.

Well sister, first of all list everything in your house. This is mentioned several times so it must be important, and I suppose it means making an inventory like this.

Spare Room:
One bed-castor loose.
Bedside lamp—no bulb. Junior borrowed it.

Cupboard contains all family's suitcases, my evening clothes, a large pile of silver paper which the children are collecting to help win the war, etc., etc.

Well, so far no time has been saved. We knew all this before, and the suitcases, clothes and silver paper will have to be removed by the chatelaine—i.e. me—and a bulb found before the guest can use the room. This type of listing seems a good way to pass a rainy afternoon if you have nothing else to do, but no time saver. The only sort of listing which does save time is when you have the contents of the attic cupboards listed shelf by shelf so that when you want to patch the living room chintz you know which shelf and box the extra piece is in. This works if everyone in the house plays the game and puts the box back in the listed place.

Next in time saving activities Clare Booth breakfasts in bed and stays there all morning dictating and telephoning. Well what about the children getting to school, and the meals and the groceries? Most women's households would fall clean apart if they saved time that way. She manages to run three houses perfectly. When going to the Southern plantation house everything is so well organized on Boothian time saving principles that she just picks up the telephone and says to the housekeeper, "We'll be down for four days." When she gets there she relaxes completely. Presumably the housekeeper stiffens in every muscle until the four days are over.

What it boils down to is that time can be saved if you have a bank account which can pay secretaries, housekeepers, maids and chauffeurs to spend the time while you save it. All you need, girls, is a good employment agency and an income in seven figures.

There we have wasted quite a lot of time saving it with Miss Booth, and we must get right down at once to food, and it must be spring food. The thermometer says it is summer, and it simply can't snow again, and all our taste buds—that's a touch of spring for you itself!—call for asparagus, fresh strawberries, Gaspé salmon and green peas. Just old Ma Nature lags behind on the production end of the job. If you simply can't wait for her to switch over to a twenty-four hour shift you'll have to buy last spring's foods in cans or quick frozen and just pretend it's June. One of the things which will be along in no time, though, is rhubarb, and try this recipe for rhubarb pie.

Rhubarb Pie

Cut up about twenty-five stalks of rhubarb in smallish pieces, and put them to cook with the juice of half a lemon and brown sugar to taste. If you must, put in a little water, but you know how runny rhubarb gets if you add much. When the pieces are soft rub through a coarse sieve. Cream 4 tablespoonfuls of butter, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs and the stiffly beaten white of one. Then add the butter and egg mixture to the rhubarb and mix well. Line a shallow pie dish with puff paste and pour in the rhubarb mixture and bake for about half an hour.

If your patriotism and your pocket book let you, you can buy fresh asparagus right now. If one or the other gets in the way of this use either tinned or frozen.

Asparagus Soufflé

3 tablespoonfuls of flour
3 tablespoonfuls of butter
3 eggs
1 cup of milk
Salt, pepper, cayenne
¼ cup of asparagus

Cut the asparagus up finely. Make a white sauce with the butter, flour, and milk. When it has thickened take away from the heat and add the beaten yolks of the eggs, and the asparagus. Let this mixture cool and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites and turn into a buttered baking dish and oven poach till a knitting needle—or if you are an old fashioned or non-knitting cook a straw from the broom—comes out clean. As with soufflés start at a

low heat, about 275 and increase up to about 325.

For Sunday supper in the spring there just isn't anything to beat Salmon Mayonnaise. It's still too early for the New Brunswick salmon to be leaping or the fishermen to be out after the king of fish. You'll have to use B.C. salmon or last year's Gaspé catch quick frozen. Cook the fish with a little vinegar in the water and also a stalk of chopped celery and a slice of onion. When it is cooked—and be sure not to do it too long, more fish is ruined by over-cooking than anything else—put it to chill. The Canadian cucumbers are here right now.

It's true that they are hot house ones, and not very cheap, but they are a sure fire promise of spring and have a delicious flavor. If, for a change, you would like them in a sauce try this one.

Cucumber Sauce

1½ cups of chopped cucumber
1 teaspoon of grated onion
1½ tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar
Salt and pepper

Let the chopped cucumber stand for about an hour and then drain off the liquid. Mix in the other ingredients and put in the refrigerator till you serve.



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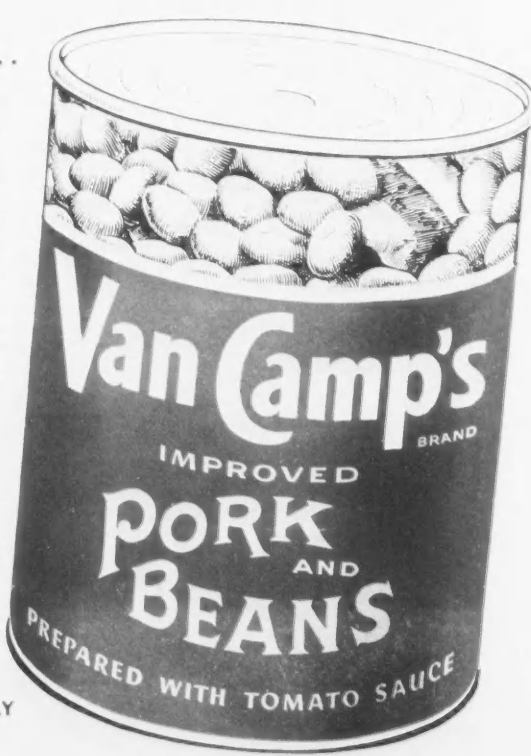
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EVEN in times of peace it is natural enough to regard as dangerous and subversive the political opinions with which one doesn't agree. In war-time this tendency is very greatly strengthened. As a result censorships flourish—censorships of all sorts, official, unofficial, and pure cussedness. Fortunately, Great Britain is a country where censors are not given an entirely free hand—even more or less official censors.

The B.B.C. naturally and quite properly exercises a considerable degree of censorship. Being a Government institution it must. But lately the B.B.C. would seem to have carried its watchfulness rather too

THE LONDON LETTER

A Question of Freedom

BY P. O'D.

far. It has banned not only opinions but persons—people known to hold views of a Pacifist or Communist character. Especially those who signed the recent manifesto of the "People's Convention."

It is quite true that this convention was organized by "cranks" or worse,

and that the views expressed by it, if held more generally and acted upon, might prove subversive to the national war-effort. But no one can say that these views are held by more than a very tiny minority, or that any action has been taken which would prejudice anything—except the personal reputation of the signatories for good sense and patriotic feeling. And it is not the English way to penalize a man just for making a fool of himself.

Banned from Air-Waves

None the less, the B.B.C. has chosen, in the exercise of its control over the "air," to bar from it some fourteen radio artists, including Michael Redgrave the actor, and a number of musicians, some of them quite eminent. There is no suggestion that any of these sincere but muddled-headed persons intended to introduce his political opinions into his broadcasts. It would, in fact, be difficult to see how they could do it—especially the musicians. But they had openly professed pacifist views, and that, so far as the B.B.C. was concerned, was enough. They were officially banned.

Even the heads of the B.B.C. must have been surprised at the response to their decision. Instead of being hailed as watch-dogs of the national defence and suppressors of sedition, they have been roundly ticked off in the House of Commons and elsewhere for their unwarranted interference with an Englishman's traditional right to think as he pleases—so long as he doesn't do anything unpleasant about it. In fact, the poor old B.B.C. has been so taken aback that it has promised to reconsider its verdict, which is the polite way of saying that it is going to eat crow—nice, cold, boiled crow.

In the meantime, by way of showing how the musicians feel about it, Dr. Vaughan Williams, the acknowledged leader among British composers since the death of Elgar, has withdrawn from the B.B.C. a choral song he had written for them, because of the ban on the work of Dr. Alan Bush, of the Royal Academy of Music. This, in the words of Dr. Williams, is "a victimization of private opinion." Nor that he agrees with the views of Dr. Bush. On the contrary, he is openly and strongly opposed to them. But he is even more opposed to his being punished for them.

This is a good deal of space to devote to what may seem to the reader a trivial matter in these fateful days. But in reality it is not a trivial matter—not just a question of whether or not certain artists are to be allowed a time on the air. It is a question of freedom, the freedom to think as one sees fit. And that is not a trifle—certainly not at a time like this. It is, in fact, one of the chief things the nation is fighting for.

Cutting Down Newspapers

Britain's newspapers of the country are now to be smaller—not all of them, but most. For some eight or nine months now the standard size of all penny morning papers has been six pages. This was a matter of arrangement among the papers themselves, a very fair and sensible agreement that all should subject themselves to the same restrictions.

Now, unfortunately, it has been found necessary to cut down the supplies of newsprint still farther—a matter of 17½ per cent. Why that rather odd percentage, I don't know, but the effect is to make possible only three issues of six pages in the week and three of four pages—or "their equivalent in newsprint tonnage," according to the official announcement. The alternative is important. It means that the newspapers can cut down either the size

of their daily issues or the size of their circulations.

Only a newspaperman can realize what a heart-breaking business it is to make such a drastic reduction in the size of a newspaper. It means the cutting out of features which have grown with the paper, sometimes over many years, and which have become a special part of its character and life. It is like trying to reduce your weight by hacking off a limb. It means that many newspapers will become little more than summaries of the principal news of the day. And a good newspaper, a newspaper of character, is more than that—much more.

The alternative of reducing circulation is almost equally hard—from a financial point of view perhaps harder. Even so, some of the national newspapers, such as *The Daily Telegraph*, have decided to adopt it. They prefer to sell fewer papers, but to maintain some sort of approximation to what they were in times of peace. They refuse to lose their character. On the whole, it seems a wise decision. The character of a newspaper is a much more vital and important thing than its circulation. Almost any sacrifice is worth making to preserve it.

Death of Tom Mann

Four years ago, when Tom Mann, the Labor leader and Communist, was eighty years old, there was a big gathering of men of all parties—many of them his determined political opponents—to do honor to the great old rebel. It was, I believe, on this occasion that he said of himself: "They tell me I am eighty years old. If I were as old as Methuselah, I would go on fighting a soldier in the working-class movement."

Now Tom Mann is dead, fighting to the very end in the cause to which he had devoted his life, the cause of the under-dog. He was actively in harness until about three months ago, when his health finally broke. And once again people and newspapers of all parties hasten to pay their respects to his sincerity and courage, and to the richness of his nature which, for all its vehemence and even violence, remained kindly and lovable. He was a bonny fighter.

Make no mistake about it, Tom Mann was a Red—about as Red as an Englishman could be. He was all for the rule of the proletariat, chasing capitalism out of industry, the full rigor of the Marxist gospel. And he was quite prepared to get tough about it. He had very little use for constitutional methods. His system was to strike, strike, and keep on striking until the position of the capitalist became utterly intolerable, and the workers had their way.

Many Times Jailed

Trouble just naturally followed that man around. He was deported from five different countries, and was jailed over and over again—the last time at the age of 76 on a charge of sedition. He was one Labor leader who never lost his belief in "direct action" and the "class war." And what he believed, he practised. He may have been a thorn in the side of capitalism, but he was a much longer and sharper thorn in the side of the shrewd politicians at the head of the Labor movement. They never knew when he might stampede the herd.

As a matter of fact, he never did stampede the herd—not really. He was a dangerous man, but he would have been a lot more dangerous if he had not been so extreme in his convictions. It is the sound British instinct to distrust extremists. And so, though working-men admired and loved him, they would not follow him—not to the bitter end. Besides, a new generation of working-men had arisen, a generation that knew little of the hardships and fierce struggles in which he had spent his youth and early manhood. He was

waging a war that, to a great extent, had already been won.

But Tom Mann never forgot. As a little lad of ten he had crawled on all fours through the low and narrow tunnels of a coal-mine, hauling tubs of coal or dirt from the headings by a chain fastened around his waist. Many a time, as he has himself recorded, he lay down crying from pain and exhaustion. These are experiences that no man really forgets. Tom Mann devoted his life to making sure that such things should never happen again.

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ONE day, early in the century, my Kent County Sabine farm was invaded by a tired and dusty tramp who suited himself on my lakeside lawn and talked psychology and natural history. He talked so well that I had him stay overnight. That tramp turned out to be William Barr, a brother of Robert Barr, the author. He was one of the editors of the *Detroit Free Press*, temporarily off on a walking-tour through western Ontario. Among other interesting things he told me how he had once written his brother Robert complaining that he was tired and worn out and was thinking of throwing up his job. Robert Barr wrote back: "Dear Will—Take a run over to Montreal and have a talk with big Bill Drummond. If that doesn't bring your ginger back, nothing will."

I nursed an inkling of what Robert meant by that message. It brought back to me a memory of the robust manliness, the stalwart optimism, the easy friendliness of a big-bodied and big hearted man of medicine who had spent his boyhood in the small village of Bord à Plouffe, on the *Rivière des Prairies*, and later turned to writing dialect poems about the Quebec habitant. He not only wrote them, and wrote them well; he sometimes read them in public, and read them in a manner all his own.

Most poets, you've probably discovered, are not good readers of their own work. So precious few of them, in the first place, look the part. And so many of them, in the second place, either get dewily self-con-

THE PEACEMAKERS

(Reverently dedicated to the people of the British Isles.)

BLESSED are the peacemakers," saith the Lord...

Not hunger, and blood, and cold, nor screaming death from the skies can daunt these knights who go on the Last Crusade.

Not men, alone, but women and little children, pursuing the Beast with a bright sword, scourging his guilty legions; these defenders of the Faith which is our defense, looking up through dust of destruction to the steadfast stars.

God, not the pacifists, but they who are stained in battle, shall bring a just peace. To them the Beast shall surrender; by them be slain.

They are the peacemakers.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

serious and thin-voiced and fidgety, or drew into a slow-paced and sublimely apocalyptic chant slightly suggestive of a Mack truck with a calamitous number of missing cylinders. I've heard a good many of those special birds, in my time, and their platform performance, as a rule, persuades me to reverse the old dictum about children being seen and not heard: poets should be heard and not seen.

BUT there have been exceptions. One was the Irish poet Yeats; another was an Indian girl who answered to the un-Indianlike name of Pauline Johnson. Still another was that lone-voiced and wide-shouldered Montreal doctor already mentioned. The author of "The Habitant" was no trained elocutionist. But he knew and loved the quaint characteristics about whom he wrote, and he had the trick of putting his stuff across, as the stage-folk express it. He could have made even a Walter McRae sit up and take notice.

Ed stumbled on that fact away back in the closing years of the last century when I went as the cubbiest of cub reporters to the *Montreal Herald* and big Jim Curran—now of the *Sun Star*—tried to tame my adolescent ardor by making me his re-write man, his obituary expert, his drama and music critic—though I was tone-deaf—his sermon reporter, his book reviewer, and his official recorder of social events.

One of those social events was the sixth annual dinner of the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club, held with much éclat at the old Windsor Hotel. The officiating chairman, on that

Wild Poets I Have Known: W. H. Drummond

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

occasion, was a large-bodied, broad shouldered, robust-looking man with as fine a head and brow as you'd ever clap eyes on. He had a deep and fluent voice, a Celtic gray eye, and a walrus moustache that half-hid a firm yet humorous mouth. It was his voice, I think, that most impressed me, more suggestive of a man of action than an apostle of the ink-pot. He had dignity and driving-power. But through his massive forthrightness broke an almost boyish joy of life and that camaraderie which seems best nourished by care-free days on the open trail and balsam-scented nights beside a northern camp-fire.

THAT man, in case you haven't guessed it, was William Henry Drummond, key-pounder at Bord à Plouffe, frugal student at McGill, country doctor at Brome, hunter and fisher and nature lover of the Laurentians, mining-man and sportsman, professor of medical jurisprudence, Fellow of the Royal Society, and creator of "Johnnie Courteau."

Fellowship is at its finest, I've always felt, when fishermen and camp-fire cronies get together for a post-morteming of their piscatorial triumphs and open-trail misadventures. As the bottle gets lower the stories get taller. As the evening advances decorous truth recedes. But the thing I most distinctly remember about that convivial St. Maurice Club dinner is the fact that at it Dr. Drummond read for the first time in public his poem "Marie Louise." His reading of that poem, and the others that were promptly clamored for, brought home to me the difficulty of committing to paper the *patois* of the Quebec habitant. I had tried it myself, without any too much success. For the written word has to remain a mere approximation. The quaint turns and quirks of phrase, the naive short-cuts and distortions, the flattening or dedentulating of consonants and the faintly foreign-eering displacing of stress and accent, these all need the living and knowing voice to reproduce the elusive harmonies and disharmonies peculiar to that dialect which distinguishes the French-Canadian when struggling with English.

BUT Drummond knew how to vitalize his own lines and leave lovable his expressively inexpressive peasant children with so much of their old-world Normandy still about them. He forgot himself and became one of them. He may, of course, have sugarcoated them a little. But where the demand for the picturesque persists, where tradition has "typed" the figures, it is well for the artist not to confuse the issue. Drummond did in words what Coburn did in color. He selected what appealed to him and let the rest go hang. He caught the outlook and the intonations of those children of the soil. And "Marie Louise" as he read it that night at his club dinner became an oddly primitive and moving story of boy and girl love.

He had been reading his poems, at that time, for over four years. That stands confirmed by the wife of the big poet, who, in her "Memoir," tells how, in 1894, with much hesitation and many misgivings he read one of his earliest pieces, "Le Vieux Temps," at a Shakespeare Club dinner in the same city of Montreal. "This," she adds, "was the beginning of a long series of triumphs . . . since the characters he delineated . . . were portraits tenderly drawn by the master hand of a true artist and one who knew and loved the originals."

Yet tenderness was not a paraded trait of Drummond. It was there, of course, innate and active, but well façaded behind a muscularity that made you think of him more as a master of the paddle and the tump-line than as a pen-and-ink toyer with evanescent moods. He was staunch without being solemn. He loved life in the open and was a "blue-domer"

to the end of his days. He had a fondness for men with the bark on, and stood one of the few poets I ever knew who was thoroughly masculine. There was enough Irish in his make-up to leave him a master of humorous recital, a marvellous teller of stories. Otherwise, you may be sure, the world would never have had "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" or "Poleon Doré."

AS a hieratic young book reviewer for the *Herald* it was a proud and happy duty of mine (in 1898) to indite an appreciation of "The Habitant And Other Poems." My review was so long it had to be rigorously cut, a decurtation that almost broke my heart. But this elliptic review of the poet's first book, a book which soon brought him fame and substantial royalties, resulted in both a friendly call from the big gray-eyed

Irishman and at Christmas time an affectionately inscribed copy of "The Habitant" with Coburn's matchless illustrations. That volume, faded and dog-eared as it now is, remains one of my most treasured possessions. At Christmas, three years later, it was followed by a gift copy of "Johnnie Courteau And Other Poems," made doubly precious by a second kindly salutation.

Yet I did not, during those busy years, see much of Dr. Drummond. But, busy as they were, I myself was having clandestine meetings with the muse and was decorating odd corners of the *Herald* with lyrical outbursts that were patiently condoned by big Jim Curran and openly anathematized by the paper's make-up man. Some of these came to Drummond's attention and because of them we spent an evening together in his commodious and none-too-tidy Sherbrooke Street study, smoking and talking poetics and

punishing a half-bottle of Scotch. Even without the Scotch it would have been a very happy night for me.

But my happiest night in that Sherbrooke Street house of gray-stone was when the expounder and interpreter of the Quebec habitant called me up at the *Herald* office and announced: "I've got Lampman down from Ottawa for a couple of days. Come up tonight for a pow-wow."

I went, of course. I don't know what assignments I sidetracked or what editorial duties I flunked. But I had no intention of missing a meeting with Archibald Lampman. For in my youthful eyes Lampman was a sort of idol, a kingly weaver of magic, a master of the carven phrase and the greatest poet Canada had ever produced. Both in school and college I'd had him in my text-books. And if that telephone-call had come from the top of Mount Olympus itself, telling me I was to hold converse with Melpomene and Euterpe themselves, it couldn't have set my nerves more a-tingle. I went, conscious for the first time what Browning was driving at when he wrote: "And so you once saw Shelley plain." But how I met Lampman and what I remember of him will have to be reserved for another article.

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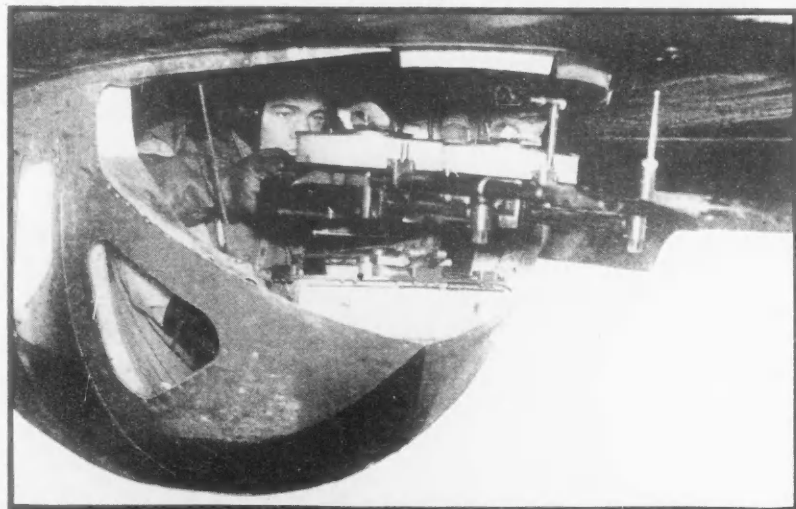
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On Taxing Publicly-Owned Utilities in Canada



Air gunner in the cockpit beneath the fuselage of a bomber.



The navigator has a wide field of vision in the craft's nose.



Testing guns is an important preliminary to a bombing flight.



Fighter pilots, their equipment handy, relax before going up.

SINCE the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations has been scuttled, at least temporarily, the Federal Government must cast about for new sources of revenue needed to carry out a full war effort. Had it been possible to put into effect the Commission's streamlined financial plan many difficult problems would have been made far easier of solution. As it is, Canada's present creaky financial structure will have to do until a thorough overhaul can finally be made. There is one large source, however, which, if tapped, would add appreciably to revenues; such taxation, moreover, would do much to remove existing inequities. This is the field of government-owned utilities, which are now virtually tax exempt.

Undeniably tax exemption in this field has worked to the benefit of domestic consumers of electricity, but equally it has shifted a burden to all taxpayers. Moreover, this action is opposed to the practice of governments in other countries where public ownership of utilities has been long established. In Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Great Britain, for instance, public ownership has never been developed at the expense of private industry. In these

BY LAWRENCE JACK

Canada greatly needs additional sources of revenue for her war effort; such a source exists in the field of government-owned utilities, now virtually tax exempt.

Mr. Jack, well-known statistical expert in the investment department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, compares the positions in respect of taxation of the Montreal Tramways Company and the Toronto Transportation Commission, and shows how a publicly-owned utility—in contrast to the commercial concern—is able to use revenues that could be paid out in taxes for the purposes of reducing capital debt, building up reserves and for new construction.

countries publicly-owned utilities are called upon to contribute to total governmental costs either in the form of tax payments or of profits. Rates are kept at levels competitive

with private industry and customers are not conceded any advantage purely because they participate in a specialized enterprise. In other words, governments there make a point of seeing that socialism in any field of activity pays its own way.

Only Sound Basis

In fact, the only way that public and private ownership in the same line of business can co-exist on a fair basis is for public concerns to operate under conditions exactly similar to those that affect private ownership. In Canada, however, this is not the case because of tax exemption features enjoyed by publicly-owned utilities. Privately-owned concerns have a legitimate complaint if they are taxed heavily while their publicly-owned competitors can ignore this important element in costs. The complaint arises not from opposition to state ownership as such but from a desire to establish conditions which will enable private capital to compete on equal terms against the inevitably greater resources of the state. Further, taxpayers who are not customers of publicly-owned utilities have an equally legitimate complaint: tax exemption features enjoyed by

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

\$39 Billions for U.S. War Effort

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WITH British forces being battered in Greece and North Africa, with ship sinkings in the Atlantic raising the question of how long Britain can stand such losses, and with the new evidences of the might of the German war machine to sober Britons awaiting invasion, the past fortnight or so has been anything but a cheerful one for Britishers everywhere. Anxious eyes turned again toward the United States, wondering how soon the promised aid would be forthcoming in full volume.



United States reaction to the new state of emergency seems to show that even this cloud has its silver lining. Though some isolationists are claiming that Britain's cause is already lost and that the United States should keep her war production for her own needs, the more general and more realistic view appears to be that if Britain fell the U.S. would have to fight Hitler by herself later on, and that the only sensible thing to do is to speed up all possible aid to Britain, even including conveying by the U.S. navy, and even at the cost of soon being actively involved in the war.

It is being widely pointed out that the U.S. has proclaimed herself, in President Roosevelt's speeches, an enemy of Germany, and that Germany will so treat her when the occasion arises; also, in respect of the vital question of conveying, that it is no use sending goods to Britain if they will not reach her. If the United States navy does convoy supplies for Britain and it seems more than possible that she will undertake this in the near future—the United States will then be in the war, as her ships will be attacked by Hitler's U-boats.

More Aid for Britain

Understanding of this situation is, quite evidently, rapidly increasing the participation spirit of the people of the United States, and it is reasonable to suppose will very soon be reflected in a quickening of the American aid-to-Britain and war preparedness program. The Government hopes that it will be a factor in lessening loss of production through strikes.

One has only to examine the figures on U.S. "defense" spending, both current and in prospect, to see how important a war factor the American program can be. Including the \$7,000,000,000 authorized under the Lend-Lease Act, authorized and proposed Government expenditures for defence total in excess of \$29,000,000,000. If British orders of \$3,511,000,000 placed in the United States are added, direct defence expenditures for U.S. and British account, authorized and proposed, amount to \$32,688,000,000.

While the spending of this huge sum will be spread over several years, the full impact of it on American business should be felt before many months. Actual defence spending is being speeded up rapidly. In June, 1940, it amounted to \$153,000,000. Standard Statistics say that the February 1941 figure was around \$600,000,000 and that for March \$740,000,000, and that before the present year is out the figure should approach \$1,400,000,000 monthly, or at the annual rate of \$17,000,000,000.

War expenditures at the rate of 17 billion dollars a year should give Mr. Hitler cause for concern. It is difficult to imagine what the spending of so vast a sum means in terms of U.S. business. It is more than half the estimated value of all goods produced in United States factories this year; it is three times the value of the annual production of all U.S. farm products; it is equal to about 90 per cent. of the current U.S. national debt; it is equivalent to 17 times the wholesale value of all passenger cars produced in the U.S. and Canada in 1940.

Siphoning it Back

Standard Statistics itself remarks that "If all of this money circulates freely in our business structure, the effect on our economy will be tremendous, unless the Government siphons the bulk of it back through forced savings or the imposition of sharply higher taxes designed to curb buying power." That the U.S. Government has the same thought in mind was indicated at the end of last week when it was announced that Administration and key members of congressional tax committees had agreed to a record-breaking \$3,500,000,000 additional revenue bill, which will call for sharp increases in present tax rates, reduction in credits and exemptions, and the imposition of some new taxes. The increases in rates, it was indicated, will range from 25 to 50 per cent. or more all along the line.

All this seems to promise that the U.S. and Canadian economies will soon be brought even closer into line than the partial dovetailing agreement between Mr. King and President Roosevelt, announced the beginning of this week, now indicates, from which should result more abundant aid for Britain and a further easing of Canada's own war supply, financing and exchange problems. It also means that the American people are about to be made very much more war-conscious, and that many waverers will henceforth line up wholeheartedly on the side on which their country has taken its stand.



Hydro, say, shift a burden to them.

The accompanying table shows clearly the extent to which publicly-owned utilities derive benefits from tax exemption. Obviously, the most important feature to affect these concerns is municipal taxation. Even these are small, however, in comparison with municipal taxes paid by commercial concerns. The bulk of publicly-owned utilities' revenue is received by Ontario Hydro, and in respect of municipal taxes it pays only on the land it owns but not on buildings or improvements, except in a few cases where the former are used as retail sales outlets. A microscopic sum is paid by way of taxes to the province and a relatively very small amount to the Federal Government. In the last ten years the

UTILITY TAXES FOR ALL CANADA

	Municipal (000)	Provincial (000)	Federal (000)	Total (000)	Fraction of Total Utility Taxes	Taxes as % of Gross Revenue
1931						
Commercial				\$5,370	89%	7.5%
Publicly-owned				656	11	1.3
1935						
Commercial	\$2,705	\$1,622	\$2,687	\$7,013	93%	8.8%
Publicly-owned	510			511	7	1.1
1939						
Commercial	\$3,220	\$3,045	\$4,523	\$10,888	92%	12.4%
Publicly-owned	759	3	210	972	8	1.6
1940***						
Commercial	\$3,717	\$3,463	\$9,146	\$16,326	94.5%	17.9%
Publicly-owned	781	3	214	998	5.5	1.6

* Analysis not available; ** Less than \$1,000; *** Estimates.

total of these taxes has borne an almost constant relationship to gross revenues. On the other hand, commercial utilities have labored under a steadily greater tax burden which is bound to grow for the duration of war as Corporation and Excess Profits Taxes are increased on all forms of business. This is most evident in the figures giving the relationship of taxes to gross revenues. In the case of commercial utilities the fraction represented by taxes will certainly have been doubled when a comparison can finally be made between 1940 and 1931 figures. Since estimates in the table for 1940 show nearly a 150% increase, the last statement can be regarded as conservative.

The importance of these differences in ratios between taxes and gross revenues is obvious when an attempt is made to estimate savings arising out of tax exemption enjoyed by publicly-owned utilities. The assumption can legitimately be made that it is only just for government-owned utilities to pay taxes, at least to the extent that privately-owned utilities do. Publicly-owned utilities therefore save a percentage of gross revenue equal to the difference between the amounts outlined in the last column of the table ranging from 6.2 per cent in 1931 to 16.3 per cent in 1940. On this basis, then, it is patent that the amounts of their tax savings range from \$3,000,000 in 1931 to an estimated \$10,000,000 in 1940. The latter sum is not small in Canada, even for war-swollen budgets. The lack of it might not mean the difference between winning and losing the war; but surely, when all available sources of revenue are being exploited to the fullest in view of the great need, it must be obvious that this one should not be left untouched if all taxpayers are to be treated on the same basis.

Results of Exemption

It is often stated that the full benefits of tax exemption for publicly-owned utilities are always passed on to consumers so that they pay very low rates in comparison with customers of commercial concerns. It is easily seen, however, that this is only partially true. A good percentage of tax savings is always used to retire capital indebtedness, to build up surpluses and reserves, and to finance capital construction out of current revenue. This is impossible for commercial utilities because of their heavier costs arising from taxation. In other words, publicly-owned utilities can use the money which should go to the government in the form of taxation, at least partly for the purpose of improving their capital structures. And to the extent that they reduce rates because of tax exemption their customers are not doing their fair share toward

meeting total governmental needs.

A good example of the effects that tax savings have on the capital structure of publicly-owned concerns is provided by an analysis of the financial development of the Montreal Tramways Company and the Toronto Transportation Commission between 1924 and 1938. During this period both companies increased their fixed assets (or investment) at dissimilar intervals, but by 1938 roughly the same relationship existed between the two items as in the beginning. On the other hand, the capital liabilities of the two companies, although they started this period at almost identical levels, diverged sharply. In 1924 both companies showed capital liabilities of slightly more than \$43,000,000, yet by 1938 the Montreal Tramways Company had increased its liabilities by nearly \$12,000,000, whereas the Toronto Transportation Commission decreased its liabilities nearly \$20,000,000.

With Compound Interest

At least a partial explanation of this \$32,000,000 spread that developed in the capital liabilities items can be supplied by the fact that the Montreal company paid far heavier taxes than the Toronto concern. The cumulative excess of taxes paid by the Montreal company in this period amounted to somewhat more than \$19,000,000; this can therefore be said to represent a rough approximation of tax savings enjoyed by the Toronto concern. Because the Toronto company's capital liabilities were reduced in this period their tax savings should be increased by the amount of interest saved on debt retirement. In this case cumulative interest on tax savings at 5% (a somewhat conservative rate) amounts to more than \$7,500,000. The cumulative total of both excess taxes paid by Montreal Tramways and interest thereon amounts to nearly \$27,000,000, which compares with a differential of nearly \$32,000,000 that had developed by 1938 between the capital liabilities of both companies.

It cannot be pretended that this is the only factor operating in this case. There are many reasons for tax differentials between cities in different political and geographical areas. It is very definitely to the point, however, that provincial and federal taxes for the Toronto Transportation Commission have been relatively negligible throughout this period and even its municipal taxes have been infinitely lower. The Montreal Tramways Company, however, like commercial utilities everywhere, has been taxed just about as much as the traffic will bear. A case study like this serves very well to emphasize the very important ad-

vantage accruing to publicly-owned utilities as compared with private concerns that must operate under the handicap of a full tax load.

It is this subsidiary feature of tax exemption that creates an unfair competitive situation as far as privately-owned utilities are concerned. Increasingly heavy taxation borne by them allows no option of reducing capital indebtedness, and therefore costs, with the result that they are put in a more and more disadvantageous position. And from the pub-

lic point of view there is only one consideration: revenue that should be paid out in taxes is used for the purposes of reducing capital debt, building up reserves, and for new construction. At a time when all reserves, financial and physical, should be concentrated on one objective of overwhelming importance the war effort tax exemption of publicly-owned utilities is far more open to criticism than in peace-time, although even then it is inequitable enough, as shown above.

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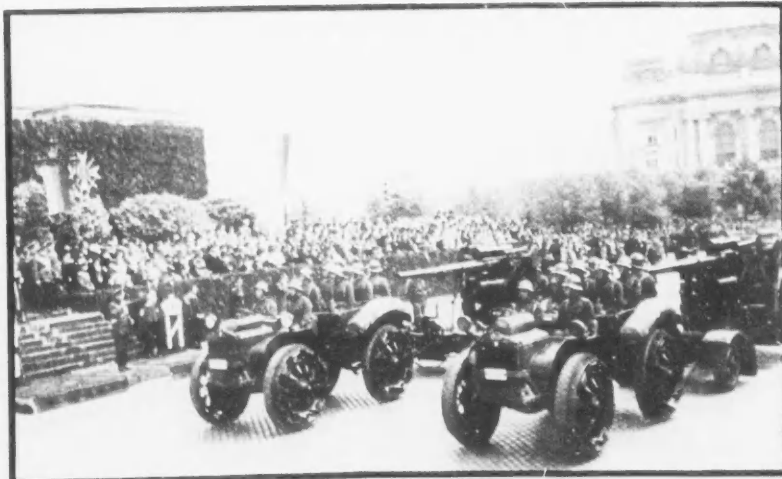
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W. L. A., Renfrew, Ont.

I am inclined to recommend holding for the present. The company is doing encouragingly better, and recent quotations around \$40 bid for the \$100 par 6 per cent cumulative preferred have, to my mind, not yet reflected this improvement, particularly in view of the fact that arrears of dividends, which have been suspended since the beginning of 1937, totalled \$27 per share on April 1, 1941.

The year ended December 31, 1940, was the company's best since the late depression started, an experience shared by the department store business generally. Gross profit increased from \$916,647 to \$1,063,598, and despite an increase in selling and other expenses from \$766,410 to \$887,112 and in provision for income and excess profits taxes from \$11,000 to \$35,000, net income was up from \$48,607 to \$65,608. The latter was equal to \$7.48 per share of preferred, compared with earnings of \$5.44 per share in 1939, \$0.14 in 1938 and \$5.91 in 1937. The balance sheet at the end of 1940 showed net working capital of \$941,376, up from \$861,296 the previous year, after reducing mortgage payable from \$488,609 to \$471,350 and bank loans from \$486,000 to \$215,000.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

BEHIND THE MARKET

News developments of the past three weeks have included (1) the Axis push in North Africa, whereby the previous British successes were quickly undone; (2) Nazi successes in Yugoslavia and Greece; (3) a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact; (4) general recognition, following the Ford settlement, that all American industry is on the way to being unionized; (5) a 16% wage advance in the steel industry, followed immediately by a government ukase that steel prices are not to be advanced; (6) some further edging by the U.S. toward the brink of military war, as reflected in our Greenland adventure and opening of the Red Sea to American shipping; (7) the Treasury's announcement that a \$3½ billion tax increase will be sought this year; (8) British victories in East Africa.

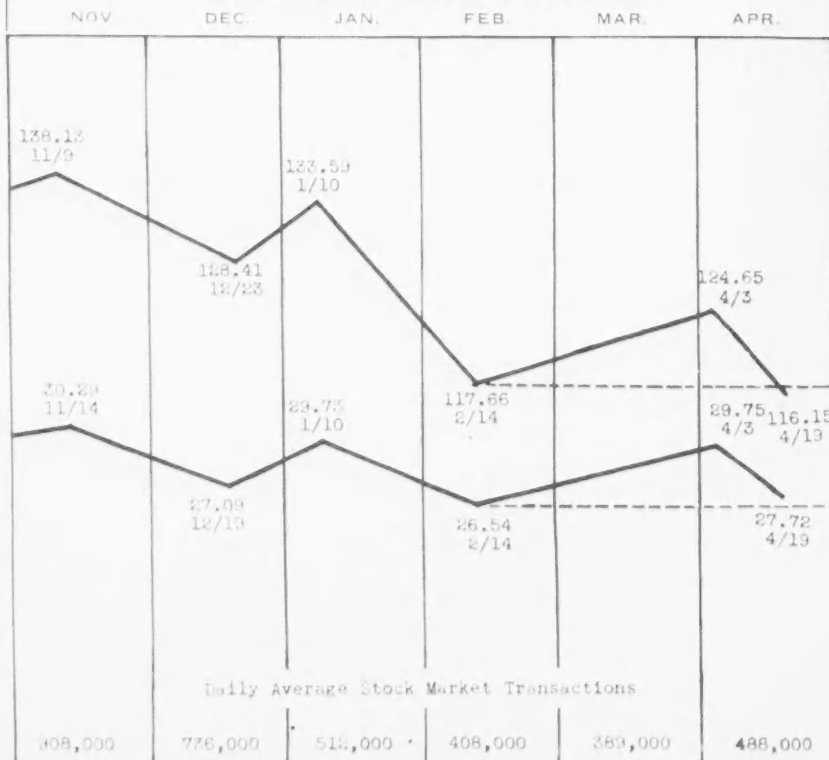
ADVERSITIES DISCOUNTED

On balance, these developments, save the East African event, can be set down as depressing to stock market sentiment. Yet, in the face of this bearish broadside, New York stock prices, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, moved off between April 3 and April 17, some 6 points, on an average daily volume of 500,000 shares. This volume is about the same as that occurring on the decline from January 10 to February 14, and compares with an average daily volume of 1,300,000 shares during the course of the April 8 to May 21 break of 1940, when the averages touched 114.13. Stated otherwise, the market, on two occasions (February and April, 1941) has approached to within hailing distance of the May 1940 panic bottoms, with volume but 38% of that registered on the initial break. This ability of stocks to register but mild decline and smaller turn-over under adverse news developments, along with the drying up in activity as last year's low points are approached, both lend credence to the viewpoint that the market, over a number of months, has been realistically adjusting to the adverse contingencies now crystallizing.

SOLD-OUT CONDITION

Ability of stocks, as reflected by both the industrial and rail averages, to hold above the February 1941 bottoms, if followed by a decisive move through the early April peaks would fully confirm a sold-out condition of the market and would suggest a substantial upward move as under way. Conversely, decisive downside penetrations by both averages of the February lows as would be indicated by closes at 116.65 and 25.53, respectively, would indicate a full test of last summer's low points. The market, at the moment, may be characterized as in a narrow groove, upside or downside emergence from which will point the direction of the intermediate trend. Rails, to date have shown relatively the greater resistance to decline.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 92

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on June 2, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1941.

By Order of the Board

BALMER NELLY, Treasurer

Dated at Toronto, April 15, 1941

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R NEELY,

Treasurer

5, 1941



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NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12 1/2 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12 1/2 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1941, payable on the 2nd day of June, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1941. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board,

R. G. MEFECH,
Secretary

Toronto, April 18th, 1941.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 312

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Institution has been declared for the second quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE, 1941, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1941.

By Order of the Board

ROBERTSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 18th April, 1941

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 215

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1941.

By order of the Board,

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager
Montreal, Que.; April 15, 1941.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on May 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at close of business April 30th, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

W. W. McBRIDE,
Secretary-Treasurer
April 16th, 1941.

GOLD & DROSS

CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was recently advised by a broker to buy some shares of Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited, but note that the dividend rate was recently cut. Please advise if this means that the company is not doing so well or if it was for some other reason, such as increasing reserves.

R. J. P., Westmount, Que.

Consolidated Bakeries cut the annual dividend rate from \$1 to 60 cents with the payment of 15 cents on April 1, 1941, for the reason that in 1940 net profits dropped to \$223,470 or 70 cents a share on the common stock, from \$398,741 or \$1.25 a share in 1939 and \$369,048 or \$1.16 a share in 1938. Net for 1940 was the lowest since 1934. Previously the company had enjoyed a steady increase in earnings since 1932.

The main cause was not higher depreciation or income taxes but the processing tax of 70 cents per barrel on flour which the baking industry had to pay subsequent to July 23, 1940, without any increase in the selling price of bakery products. Thus there was a sizable reduction in operating profits from \$583,417 to \$436,870 despite the fact that during the year the company's sales continued to increase in unit volume. Income taxes were up from \$89,588 to \$114,409 and provision for depreciation was raised by \$10,000 to \$151,812.

Despite the lower earnings, the company was able to maintain its strong liquid position. Net working capital of \$1,439,126 at the end of 1940 showed little change from the figure of \$1,477,326 at the previous year-end. Current assets included cash of \$207,210 and investments of \$1,372,449, which figure was \$54,377 below market value.

GILBEC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is the report correct that Gilbec Mines is being reorganized? I have some shares which are not registered in my name and would like to know how shareholders will make out.

J. G. L., Hamilton, Ont.

The report that Gilbec Mines is being reorganized is correct. At a special general meeting on April 12, the shareholders unanimously approved of the sale of the company's property to a new company to be formed by a strong group headed by Major-General D. M. Hogarth. The consideration for the sale will be 800,000 shares of the new company's capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. Eventually these will be distributed on the basis of one new for each five old shares but the new shares are subject to pool.

As Gilbec had no current assets the new company will provide funds to clear off the outstanding liabilities, wind up the present company and do the necessary work to keep the nine claims in Pascalis township in good standing, which is the only property retained by Gilbec, and on which further work is required.

DOMINION ENGINEERING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was given to understand that Dominion Engineering Works Limited had a very good year last year, but if so, why isn't there a dividend? Kindly explain this. In my opinion shareholders are the last people considered these days. Please give all information.

C. M. H., Hamilton, Ont.

W. F. Angus, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting this month that despite the sharp improvement in operations last year, the directors had been unable to consider the question of dividends for the reason that the company's tax liability under the Income War Tax and Excess Profits Tax Acts had not been definitely established.

Total income of \$1,145,245 reported for last year was the largest in Dominion Engineering Works' history, and despite the setting aside of \$530,000 for income and excess profits taxes and the raising of de-

preciation allowance from \$121,333 to \$396,273, the company was able to show \$1.65 per share earned on the common stock, as against deficits of \$1.02 per share for 1939 and \$0.13 for 1938. The last dividend paid was one of 50 cents per share on January 15, 1938. Net working capital of \$1,696,822 at the end of 1940 included cash of \$627,509 and government and public utility bonds of \$217,003.

During the past year the company operated at full capacity, working 24 hours a day, producing marine engines, hydraulic presses and a variety of equipment required for the Army and Navy as well as hydraulic turbines and other regular products. Many new machines have been installed and are in production.

INTERNATIONAL METAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in International Metal Industries Ltd., and would be pleased to know what the balance of preferred dividends will amount to after the payment of the dividend on May 1, and when you think the company will be able to pay again on the common stock. What is the difference between the "A" and "B" common stocks, please?

S. N. D., Winnipeg, Man.

While I can't tell you just when the company will resume payments on the common, the rapid reduction of dividend arrears on the preferred clearly suggests that the time when the company will again be able to pay on the Class "A" common is not far distant. With the payment of \$3 on preferred arrears scheduled for May 1, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of \$1.50 per share, the balance owing the preferred shareholders will be down to \$13 a share. In 1940 the company paid \$12 on the arrears, \$6 on May 1 and the same amount on November 1, besides the regular dividends of \$6 per annum.

The difference between the "A" and "B" common stocks is that the Class "A" is entitled to non-cumulative dividends of \$1.60 a share per annum before anything is paid on the "B" shares. Then, after each Class "B" share has received a like amount in any year, both classes participate equally share for share in any further distribution.

Despite high taxation, the company appears to be doing very well, its diversified range of products enabling it to benefit from the current high level of general business.

SENATOR ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold some shares of Senator Rouyn and would appreciate your comments as to how it is progressing. Will its own mill be in production this spring as expected and fully paid for? Has there been any change in the announced ore reserves?

H. S. T., Ottawa, Ont.

Senator Rouyn Mines Limited has just terminated the lease of the Arntfield mill, and its own new 300-ton mill is in production and likely to be quickly brought up to capacity. Shipments to the leased mill averaged about 260 tons daily since last Fall which resulted in an income of over \$400,000, and as a consequence the mine enters production with the mill fully paid for. Finances for mill construction were secured through issue of \$150,000 four year, six per cent notes, together with assurance of a bank credit of \$250,000. Use of the bank credit, however, was not necessary due to the highly satisfactory returns from ore shipments to the leased mill.

There has been no change in the estimate of ore reserves of 200,000 tons, made last year, as underground work was stopped during construction of the mill. Underground development has been resumed and drifting is proceeding on a sub-level at 250 feet where an ore length of 300 feet has been disclosed. Three new levels are to be opened up with stations established at 625,750 and 875 feet respectively.

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News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

MINING companies in Canada are paying taxes at an aggregate rate of approximately \$1,000,000 a week. The rate during the past year exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly 100 per cent.

Lake Shore Mine at Kirkland Lake is producing a little over \$700,000 in gold each month. The mill is treating slightly more than 50,000 tons per month. While this output is large, yet it is somewhat smaller than might be expected when it is understood that the ore now in sight in the mine is perhaps greater than at any previous time in the history of the enterprise.

Lake Shore has been changing its mining methods so as to draw ore from many different points at the same time, rather than the former practice of concentration of stoping at a few points. The new method has greatly reduced the hazard of rock bursts. For this reason, while output has been held in check, this may be only temporary. In the end, the life of the mine promises to be lengthened to very considerable extent, and with a greater ultimate output of gold than could have been expected under the former practice. Operations on a big scale on Lake Shore are expected to continue for another quarter century.

A few months ago the Minister of Finance at Ottawa appealed to the mining industry to produce more gold. For a time it appeared as though the response would not only be electric but considerable. More recent results have been less reassuring, and this has given rise to the fear that the doubling of the tax burden may be stemming the tide of the desired increase.

Gold has a price that is fixed at \$35 an ounce in Washington. Ore in the mines contains a fixed amount of gold. If costs of operation increase and taxes rise, the amount of payable ore in sight must decrease.

The profit incentive is a main-spring to pioneer endeavor. The tax imposts are removing that incentive.

Gambling instincts have always motivated the mining pioneer, and, also, have created an outlet for the sporting instinct of a speculating public. Blue Sky laws which swept across Canada as well as the United States during the past decade put a crimp in gambling and in adventure. Speculators and pioneers have been handed their hats and have been shown the door.

There is a grave warning in a survey of the records which show fewer new mines coming into production, together with a startling decline in the number of new mining claims being staked. The wholesale liquidation of prospectors and promoters is a big price to pay for the luxury of sustaining a Securities Act which was no doubt a noble experiment but which failed to measure up to the earlier expectations.

Upper Canada Mines produced \$328,209 during the three months ended March 31, having milled 18,443 tons of ore.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines has opened a length of 1,650 ft. of ore at the 14th level. The ore contains \$29 to the ton, uncut grade, or some \$22 cut grade.

Gold production from Canadian Mines so far this year has been at a rate of about \$200,000,000 a year. This is below expectations. The output for 1940 was \$204,162,400, and the forecasts toward the close of the year were that 1941 might witness an output of \$220,000,000 to \$225,000,000. This is taken to indicate the shadow of taxation and blue sky laws has commenced to dwarf the growth of the needed golden harvest.

Sullivan Con. Mines produced \$1,247,705 in 1940 compared with \$1,181,163 in 1939. Recovery increased to \$10.08 per ton compared with \$9.58 per ton in 1939. However, due to higher costs including an increase in taxes, the net profit for 1940 was reduced to \$364,258, compared with \$400,318 in 1939.

ABOUT INSURANCE

How is Your Blood Pressure Today?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

AS A result of the activities of physicians, hospitals and public health authorities over a lengthy period, the lives of the people generally have been so prolonged that babies born today to white parents can expect to live on the average at least 62 years, whereas babies born at the turn of the century could only look forward to an average lifetime of 49 years.

While the increase thus effected in the average life span may properly be regarded as a great accomplishment, there is a fly in the ointment, because as the average age has been steadily increasing so also has the death rate from such diseases as cancer. There is a relation between them. If we are going to make people live longer, they are going to live to a cancer age, and that is what they are doing.

According to medical experts, it isn't so much that cancer has increased in young people, but that more people are living into the cancer period of life—the period of degeneration of cells. At such a time, the machinery of the body begins to break down, and requires attention. In that respect it is something like an automobile. If a person owns an expensive car, he usually sends it often to be checked over so that it may be kept in first-class operating condition. But the same person may regard his own life as not worth that much attention. While he generally expects to leave some money to his family, he is disinclined to pay even a small amount to a doctor to be checked over, after he is fifty years of age, and find out what he is going to die of unless something is done about it.

High blood pressure has been found to be related to the increasing death rates from cancer, cirrhosis of the liver and heart disease. Persons with high blood pressure show a much higher death rate from these four causes. Heart disease deaths are five times as frequent among persons with high blood pressure as among those with low blood pressure. While cancer deaths are nearly twice as frequent, cirrhosis of the liver deaths two and one-half times as frequent and diabetes deaths

Blood pressure readings are now regarded as furnishing a good all-round indication of a person's health condition. High blood pressure has been found to be related to the increasing death rates from heart disease, cancer, diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver, according to a comprehensive survey recently made by life insurance actuaries and medical directors.

While increasing blood pressure is not a cause for undue worry or alarm, it is something which—particularly after age forty should be closely watched and checked, and measures taken to control it before it reaches the danger point.

three times as frequent.

These facts are among those brought out by a new study jointly made by the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, covering the experience of life insurance companies carrying about two-thirds of all the life insurance in force in the United States. It is the third inter-company study on blood pressure made by the life companies in the past fifteen years, and is the largest and most important one yet undertaken.

Two-Fold Comparison

For the first time, a two-fold comparison was made of diastolic and systolic blood pressure readings, the former being the low pressure point on expansion of the heart when blood flows in, and the systolic reading being the high pressure point on contraction when blood flows out of the heart. It was found that the systolic readings are much more important in their relation to the increased deaths from the major causes, excepting for ages under 30, in which case the diastolic readings assume greater importance.

It was disclosed that heart disease deaths increased rapidly with the increase in blood pressure. The fact is emphasized that all records were of people examined and approved for life insurance, so that excessively high and excessively low blood pressures are not included. The highest group included, however, showed a heart disease death rate

more than five times as high as the lowest. In the highest group, sixty per cent of all deaths were from this single cause, while in the lowest group only thirty-two per cent of the deaths were from heart disease, the over-all average being forty-one per cent.

What is regarded as especially important was the new statistical evidence of the relation between blood pressure and cancer, diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver. In the case of cancer, it was shown that the death rate increased definitely with the increase in systolic blood pressure, although it decreased as the diastolic readings increased. The blood pressure group with the highest mortality from cancer showed a cancer death rate nearly twice that of the lowest group.

Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver were found to be two and one-half times as many in the highest blood pressure group as in the lowest, with an even greater emphasis than in the case of cancer. Both systolic and diastolic readings were found to be related to the increased mortality.

It was shown that diabetes deaths followed the same general pattern as cirrhosis of the liver deaths, with the systolic readings somewhat more important than the diastolic, but with the top group showing a death rate three times that of the lowest.

Accidents and Suicides

No important relationship appeared to exist between blood pressure and the deaths from influenza, pneumonia, appendicitis or tuberculosis, which were also segregated in the study.

It was found that there was a different trend evident in the case of accidental deaths and suicides. In both cases, the death rate increased as the systolic readings decreased, and also as the diastolic readings increased. Thus the lowest accident death rate and the lowest suicide rate was found in the group with the highest systolic and lowest diastolic readings.

In this study it was found for the first time that there is a definite relationship between "minor impairments" and higher mortality, especially at the younger ages. It was discovered that those groups reported as having minor impairments, which did not seem to affect their insurability but which were noted in the medical examination, showed a higher death rate than those without impairments. This, it is pointed out, suggests that minor conditions of ill-health should be more closely scrutinized than in the past, when accompanied with higher than average blood pressure.

While blood pressure is undoubtedly something which should be closely watched and frequently checked as an all-round indicator of a person's condition of health, that is not to say that high blood pressure should be made the cause of alarm. Increasing blood pressure can usually be brought back to normal or at least controlled beyond the danger point. But there is no question about the advisability of periodic medical examinations to check on the blood pressure, among other things, especially for persons over forty.



SPRING WARDROBE, 1941

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

The name of the company on my fire insurance policy is "The Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, 465 St. John St., Montreal."

I have never noticed an advertisement nor copies of statements in papers about this company, so would be pleased if you would let me know something of its financial standing and general condition.

R.J.M., Kapuskasing, Ont.

The Fire Insurance Company of Canada, with head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1916, and operates under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire insurance and allied lines, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$422,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is well-managed, is in a strong financial position, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. Its total assets at the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$1,573,430.86, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$535,484.41, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,037,946.45. As the paid up capital amounted to \$500,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$537,946.45 over capital, unearned premium reserve, contingent reserve and all liabilities.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am enclosing for your examination a certificate of the Canadian Mutual Benefit Association.

The writer has been under the impression that the operations of such organizations were no longer permitted in Canada due to their actuarial imbalance.

In your opinion is my friend wise to continue as a member of the association rather than investing in straight life insurance?

T. B. C., Pouce Coup, B.C.

The Canadian Mutual Benefit Association, with head office at Vancouver, B.C., operates on the post-mortem assessment system which has been proved by time and mathematics to be an absolutely unsafe basis upon which to conduct a permanent life insurance undertaking. So well is this fact now generally known that a charter or license can no longer be obtained from either the Dominion or any of the Provinces for a new life insurance undertaking to be operated on such a basis. But in a couple of Western Provinces the assessment societies and associations in existence when the prohibitory legislation was enacted have been permitted to go on taking money from the public for their unsound schemes.

It ought to be obvious to the humblest intelligence that if it is unsafe to continue incorporating and licensing new assessment concerns, it is equally unsafe to permit the existing organizations to continue to operate on the assessment system. Without further delay they should be required either to readjust their affairs to a

basis of actuarial solvency or to wind up and distribute their assets under Government supervision among the present members.

There is nothing new about the post-mortem assessment system. It has been tried out hundreds and thousands of times in the past by societies and associations and has always resulted in nothing but loss and disappointment to the members who have depended upon them for permanent life insurance protection, although those who operate such schemes may make a good thing out of them for themselves as long as they can keep them going.

For those who are depending upon such assessment schemes for life insurance protection, the moral is to get out while the getting out is good, and to replace such certificates with policies in a legal reserve institution.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a young married man and have at present \$4000 in 20-pay life insurance. My wife has \$500 in 20-year endowment insurance, 5 years paid up.

My income is quite limited at present. While there is no immediate need for increased protection to my wife, it seems I should endeavor to increase my insurance as time goes on.

Would you suggest I convert my own policies to obtain greater protection, cash my wife's policy and apply its surrender value and future premiums to buy more insurance on my life, or carry along as is and add to my own insurance as soon as possible?

What type of policy should I buy until I have say \$10,000 in insurance?

N. R. S., Toronto, Ont.

I would advise you to maintain your existing 20-pay life policies in force and also the 20-year endowment policy of your wife. In the 20-pay life policies you are combining protection with savings to a certain extent, and the insurance will be paid for within a reasonable length of time, after which you will have no further payments to make, although the protection will remain in force as long as it is needed, while the asset value of the policies will increase from year to year. Should the time when family protection is no longer required arrive, you can utilize the cash value to provide income or for any other purpose which best meets your needs.

In the same way, the 20-pay endowment policy combines protection with savings, and the money will come in handy at the end of the endowment period, while, in the event of the death of your wife in the meantime, the proceeds will be available to meet the heavy expenses usually connected with a death in the family.

As soon as you are in a position to do so, it would be wise to increase the amount of insurance on your life for family protection purposes, and I would advise taking out such insurance on the whole life low rate plan.

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Necessity, Personal and National

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Though, in Great Britain, many commodities have entirely disappeared and others are rationed, and though high and still rising taxes restrict purchasing power, there is nevertheless a large amount of unnecessary buying going on, says Mr. Layton.

The needs, he says, is for the Government to devise a scheme whereby everyone in the country shall get the minimum requirements of a decent standard of life, and none shall be able, because of greater buying power, to live extravagantly.

EVEN at the beginning there were economists urging that this war required a finely-articulated design for living. They said that the British Government had no more urgent job than to devise war standards of living, to define their components in full detail and, selecting a minimum one below which no one in the country should be permitted to fall, to use powers to enforce its general application, and, fixing a maximum level above which no one should live, to see to it, without fear or favor, that none exceeded it. At that time this was mere talk. The public did not regard it seriously while the Government was thinking in terms of "adjustment" rather than this sort of revolution. Those who saw the need and spoke it lifted their voices in a wilderness of indifference, apathy, and smug content.

Since then we in Britain have come a long way, until our disability is not psychological the country would readily accept an organization of its life even on Army lines but that the apparatus for instituting the new control is not in being. Such psychological hindrances as remain are concentrated in the Government, which in this direction seems to lag behind the people in appreciating the need, or, perhaps, in understanding the capacity of the people to serve the need.

How great it is, the need to cut off sharply all the flowering, comfortable and unnecessary blooms of the British plant, and to leave the essential roots free to absorb all the available nourishment, is surely plain enough now. Not a ship sails the Atlantic but at grave risk, and not a ship but its value is more than gold, not a seaman but his life is a priceless asset to the State. Can we then afford to carry furs for women to wear, or fancy foods to eat?

Public's Conscience Clear

That luxuries are carried, that they are displayed in the shops of Britain and that they are bought, is not the fault of the people. The Government controls all imports and everyone knows it. When the Government says the public must not buy anything that is not absolutely necessary, who can take the appeal at its face value when the Government itself brings luxuries over the seas to be bought?

Some things, of course, are absolutely prohibited; others are rationed; and over the field of buying and selling there is the shadow of inflation and the Purchase Tax to restrict real purchasing power. But this is not enough. There is evidence enough of a large and persistent volume of unnecessary buying, of clothes, of foods, of every sort of personal effects. The public's conscience is clear. If they really did not want us to buy, the stuff would not be here. And if the Government still wants to avoid the logical issue it can achieve results by a much wider and intense system of public education on what degree of self-control is required.

But finally it will be safe to leave only the smallest possible job to be done by the individual's self-control. As the range of official restriction expands so the intensity of the individual's desire to cut himself off from some luxury is inevitably limited. The more he is pinched the less he feels like pinching himself. Between the maximum feasible control by the State and the necessary standard of control there must always be

a considerable and irreducible gap which only appeal to cut down and the response to it can bridge.

Meanwhile, the pressing requirement is for the Government to arrange a much more comprehensive scheme whereby everyone in the country shall get the minimum requirements of a decent standard of life and none shall be able because of their higher monetary standard to live extravagantly. The present apparatus of control is not incapable of extension, without any alteration of principle, to permit the first important stages in the development.

It is easy to perceive and to sympathize with the natural reluctance to enlarge the scope of economic planning and to intensify its operation. For no real economic plan can fail to penetrate deeply into the social and political spheres, where it meets criticism which is anything but economic. No doubt the Government is preoccupied with this fact. But the job is to win the war, and however far a plan reaches into social organization and political pre-occupation, provided it helps to win the war more quickly it cannot contain potentialities so marked as those which inhere in dilatoriness, which will lengthen the war.

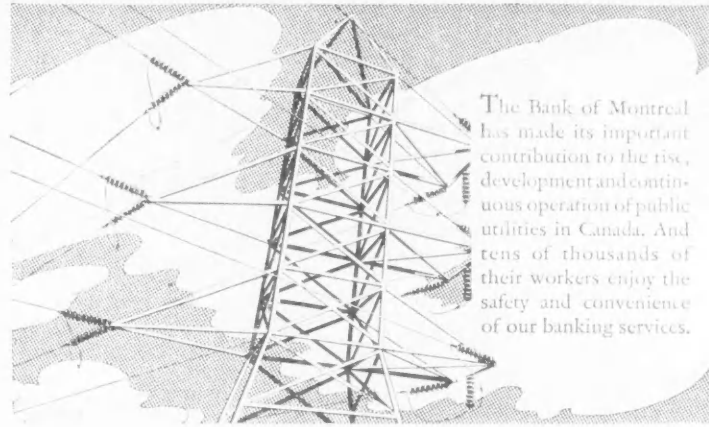
Feeble "Rationalization"

Recently, the Minister for Food and the Minister for Labor and National Service have given renewed evidence of the gap between the general awareness of the need and the actual performance of the Government in meeting it. Both have taken new measures of "rationalization" and the inadequacy of these developments is a telling criticism of the Government's economic policy. The new Ministerial Board set up to consider fundamental problems of war organization is also more notable for its shortcomings in personnel and in its terms of reference than for its merits.

Great Britain cannot afford to play around with the question of planning much longer. There is a great deal of thought about planning after the war, but peace is not something which will be stuck on as a sort of postscript to the war. There is a profound thread of continuity through the process of war into the process of peace, and the right foundation for an intelligent peace re-organization is an intelligent war organization.



William Joyce, formerly a British Fascists organizer, now revealed as the Nazi broadcaster, Lord Haw Haw.



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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Heigh-Ho for the Halibut Banks

BY P. W. LUCE

ONE hundred staunch little Canadian craft, averaging 60 feet in length, are tossing in the wild waters of the Pacific this season in quest of halibut. Prospects are excellent. It is estimated that the 1941 catch allotted to British Columbia will have a value of about \$1,500,000, assuming that 11,350,000 pounds of fish are brought in. The catch is regulated by the International Fisheries Commission, which sets a yearly quota of 22,700,000 pounds for the stretch of waters extending from Alaska to the state of Washington. The American vessels are allowed one-half of the total catch.

The business of halibut fishing is hemmed in with regulations which are strictly observed. There has been no record of poaching in recent years, perhaps because it is practically impossible to dispose of illegal fish except in very small quantities, the buying being done by large concerns in Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

Vessels set out for the fishing grounds in groups of fifteen, and are back in port in about ten days. Under rules laid down by the fishermen themselves, no boat is allowed to bring in more than 2800 pounds per member of the crew, and there must be a lay-over of fifteen days in port between trips. If, because of storms or bad luck in locating fish, the quota is not brought in, the lay-over days are shortened on a corresponding basis.

Crews Share Profits

Halibut fishing is pretty much of a gamble. Each catch is divided, the owner of the boat getting one-fifth before the expenses of the trip are deducted from the proceeds of the sale, and the remainder is divided between the captain and the members of the crew according to the importance of the duties discharged. Sometimes the fishermen make big money. Sometimes they end the season not much better off than when it started. Much depends on luck, and the captain's instinct in picking out the spots where the big fish will take the herring bait off the hundreds of hooks lowered over the sides by men who work feverishly in bitter cold weather under most unpleasant conditions.

Most of the halibut boats are wooden trawlers built in Vancouver shipyards. They all have powerful diesel engines, and many are fitted with auxiliary sail. The big steel vessels brought out from England about thirty years ago especially for this

trade have proved uneconomical under present conditions, and all have been withdrawn from the Banks.

All the Canadian, catch is sold in Vancouver or Prince Rupert, whence it is shipped by refrigerator trains to the eastern markets. Individual fish run from a few pounds to monsters eight or ten feet in length. Once in twenty years or so a "left-handed" halibut is brought to the surface. This is an individual in which all the organs and markings are transposed, but a fisherman might spend his life in the business and never set eyes on this peculiar specimen. The "Roman" brought one such curiosity to New Westminster thirty years ago, and a photograph of it was widely published.

Oyster Industry Booms

As a result of the ban on the importation of oysters from the eastern States, the oystermen of British Columbia will boost their income by approximately \$200,000 this year. Shipments east totalling 100 tons have already been made from the beds at Croteau Bay, Vancouver Island. Last year only 3000 cases of canned oysters were packed in the province.

The Croteau Bay beds are said to be the best on the Pacific Coast for the fattening of oysters, and owners of other beds are planning to send two or three hundred tons of bivalves there for the finishing process. It is not known whether the oysters would suffer a setback as a result of the change of pasture, but the proprietors are willing to take a chance. Oyster raising is very much of a gamble, anyway. The seed oysters have to be brought from Japan each year—young ones do not develop in B.C. waters—and there is no assurance that business relations between the two countries will be amicable when the oyster seed shipping season comes round again.

It takes several years for an oyster bed to attain the marketing stage, and in normal times the United States has enjoyed the whole of the eastern market, this having a value of from \$150,000 to \$360,000. Canada's oyster revenue is usually well below \$200,000.

Language Schools

Twenty-four applications for permits to conduct foreign language schools have been made to the provincial department of education, all for establishments which operate supplementary to the public schools. Twenty-two of the requests came from Japanese. One was for a small class in Punjabi, at Hillcrest, Vancouver Island, and the other for instruction in Russian at the Doukhobor community at Brilliant, in the West Kootenay district, a group not hitherto particularly enamoured of educational facilities.

Department investigators have reported the applications in perfect order, but Dr. Weir, Minister of Education, is not yet convinced that there is a real need in all cases, and so is issuing some temporary licenses, subject to immediate withdrawal at official discretion.

The ruling has been laid down that all teaching must be objective, and must not include guidance in the national aspirations of a foreign power, or anything that might be construed as subversive to the interests of Canada.

Exactly how these worthy restrictions are to be enforced does not appear.

Vancouver Expansion

With new residential subdivisions springing up in every district in Van-

couver except the exclusive Shaughnessy Heights section, the city finds itself financially unable to meet the insistent demands for new roads, sewers, sidewalks, water mains, and general improvements. It is conservatively estimated that it would need at least \$5,000,000 more than the city can raise to furnish essential services.

In some parts of the city, where there had been open roads for twenty years or more, bordered by vacant land, block after block of small houses are being put up by speculative builders who remember the war profits of an earlier generation. The houses, in many cases, are put up hurriedly with a view to sale rather than permanence, but they all look very nice when freshly painted. They are of attractive design,

fitted with labor-saving devices, and are offered at a price and on terms that appeal to the bride-and-groom clientele which is most often the buyer. "Honeymoon Row" is the popular name usually given these new subdivisions, and it certainly fits.

Because many of these new houses are built where sewer facilities are lacking, the demand for this service has been exceptionally high this year. The total appropriated for this work is \$70,000, not quite enough for twenty-five per cent of the requirements. In one single month requests came in for sewer work which would have cost over \$50,000, but much of this will have to wait until conditions return to normal after the war. In extreme cases the sanitary conveniences are and will continue to be decidedly primitive.

Water services must be installed in every house, but finances do not permit permanent water pipes. Cheap

temporary conduits are put in, and the householder is advised to pray for mild winters.

No permanent roads are being opened, except small sections to connect with established arteries. The new subdivisions will have to be content with gravel roads and promises that a hard surface will be put on at some time in the future. The householders, being young and optimistic, don't realize what is meant by "the future" in civic parlance.

The city engineer expects to hear from them in 1944 for the first time, but he hasn't the faintest idea of when he'll hear from them for the last time.

British Columbia's biggest Argentine beaver fur-farm is located in Burnaby, a short distance from Vancouver. It is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peaver, who keep their stock in cages of board and chicken wire, with floors of galvanized iron roofing. It is their intention to develop the fur farm until they have a yearly output of 500 pelts, but this will take a long time, even though the female has from three to twelve "kits" in a litter.

The soft under-fur of the animal, known as "nutria," fetches good prices. A coat of this material retails for from \$150 to \$200.

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To raise funds to entertain homeless people in Fulham, England, Rev. Bertram Peake sings in the streets. In an effort to gain an honor for him, Fulham residents have drawn up a petition to be presented to the King.